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**Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed
Geneva Levee Rehabilitation Project
Geneva, Alabama**

Final Report

**Contract No. DACA01-97-D-0002
Delivery Order 0049**



**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Charleston Raleigh
2002**

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Words) In June 2000, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the proposed Geneva levee rehabilitation project. The Geneva levee is an earthen structure that nearly encircles the downtown portion of Geneva. The levee was completed in 1938 with funds provided by the Works Progress Administration. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) developed plans for the rehabilitation of the levee after floods in 1990 and 1998 threatened it. The project included an intensive architectural survey of the proposed levee right-of-way and immediately adjacent areas, and an intensive archaeological survey of three proposed borrow pit sites and selected areas of the proposed levee right-of-way. The survey identified 10 historic architectural resources within the project area. One house and one bridge are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site 061 195 is a single family house built in two stages, the first part in approximately 1867 and the second in approximately 1900. Site 061 245 is a timber frame bridge built in 1901 to carry the Louisville and Nashville Railroad over Commerce Street. Archaeologists identified one isolated find and no archaeological sites. As currently designed, the levee rehabilitation project will not affect any historic properties			
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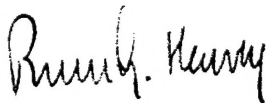
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By

Leiellen Atz
Archaeologist

and

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bruce G. Harvey".

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Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Charleston Raleigh
July 2002

Executive Summary

In January 2002, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the proposed Geneva levee rehabilitation project. These investigations provide compliance with US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) planning regulations, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties. The Geneva levee is an earthen structure extending in a U-shape for 5.0 kilometers (3.1 miles) and nearly encircles the downtown portion of Geneva. The levee was completed in 1938 using primarily local labor with funds provided by the Works Progress Administration. Floods in 1990 and 1998 threatened the levee. As a result, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) developed plans for the rehabilitation of the levee that include reducing the slope of the levee and widening the base. This will require the acquisition of additional real estate and will cause the removal of seven buildings.

The Areas of Potential Effect for the Geneva Levee Rehabilitation Project includes the proposed levee right-of-way and immediately adjacent areas within the City of Geneva and three proposed borrow pit sites near the City of Geneva. The current project included an intensive architectural survey of the proposed levee right-of-way and immediately adjacent areas, and an intensive archaeological survey of three proposed borrow pit sites and selected areas of the proposed levee right-of-way. This report presents a historical overview of the project area, an analysis of the results of the archaeological survey, and an analysis of each of the historical architectural resources identified during the intensive architectural survey. Archaeologists identified one isolated find and no archaeological sites. The

intensive architectural survey identified 10 historic architectural resources within the original Area of Potential Effect. Eight of these resources are single family dwellings built between approximately 1867 and 1940, one is a bridge built in 1901, and one is the levee constructed in 1938. One house and the bridge are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site 061 195 is a single family house built in two stages, the first part in approximately 1867 and the second in approximately 1900. The house retains fair to good integrity and condition, and is associated with a locally prominent citizen. Site 061 245 is a timber frame bridge built in 1901 to carry the Louisville and Nashville Railroad over Commerce Street. It is in good condition and fair to good integrity, and reflects the importance of the railroad in the development of the Town of Geneva. The remaining houses are in fair to poor condition and integrity, and lack additional historical significance. As currently designed, construction activities associated with the levee rehabilitation project will not affect historic properties 061 195 or 061 245.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Mary Clayton Powell for her valuable insights and research on Geneva in the early twentieth century. Millard Powell, Engineer of the Town of Geneva, provided extensive assistance in carrying out the survey. Ernie Seckinger, US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District archaeologist, also provided valuable guidance and crucial information throughout the project. Carol Poplin edited the report. Inna Burns created the graphics.

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Chapter I: Introduction and Methods of Investigation

Introduction

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District proposes to rehabilitate the levee which partially surrounds the City of Geneva, Alabama. As a result of a study in response to floods of the Pea and Choctawhatchee River basins in 1990 and 1998, the levee will be substantially expanded and strengthened. Proposed improvements to the levee will reduce the slope of the land side of the existing levee and widen its base. This activity will require land acquisitions outside the current limits of the levee, including three borrow pit sites. Acquisition of additional real estate to implement this undertaking will not affect historic properties that are located in or near the right-of-way of the proposed improvements and the borrow pit sites. Historic properties include sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts that are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project includes the levee corridor and the borrow pits sites. The levee corridor varies in width along the length of the levee; the maximum width is approximately 50 meters (160 feet). The three borrow pit sites contain a total of approximately 68 acres. Seven buildings lie within the levee portion of the APE. No buildings lie within the borrow pit sites of the APE.

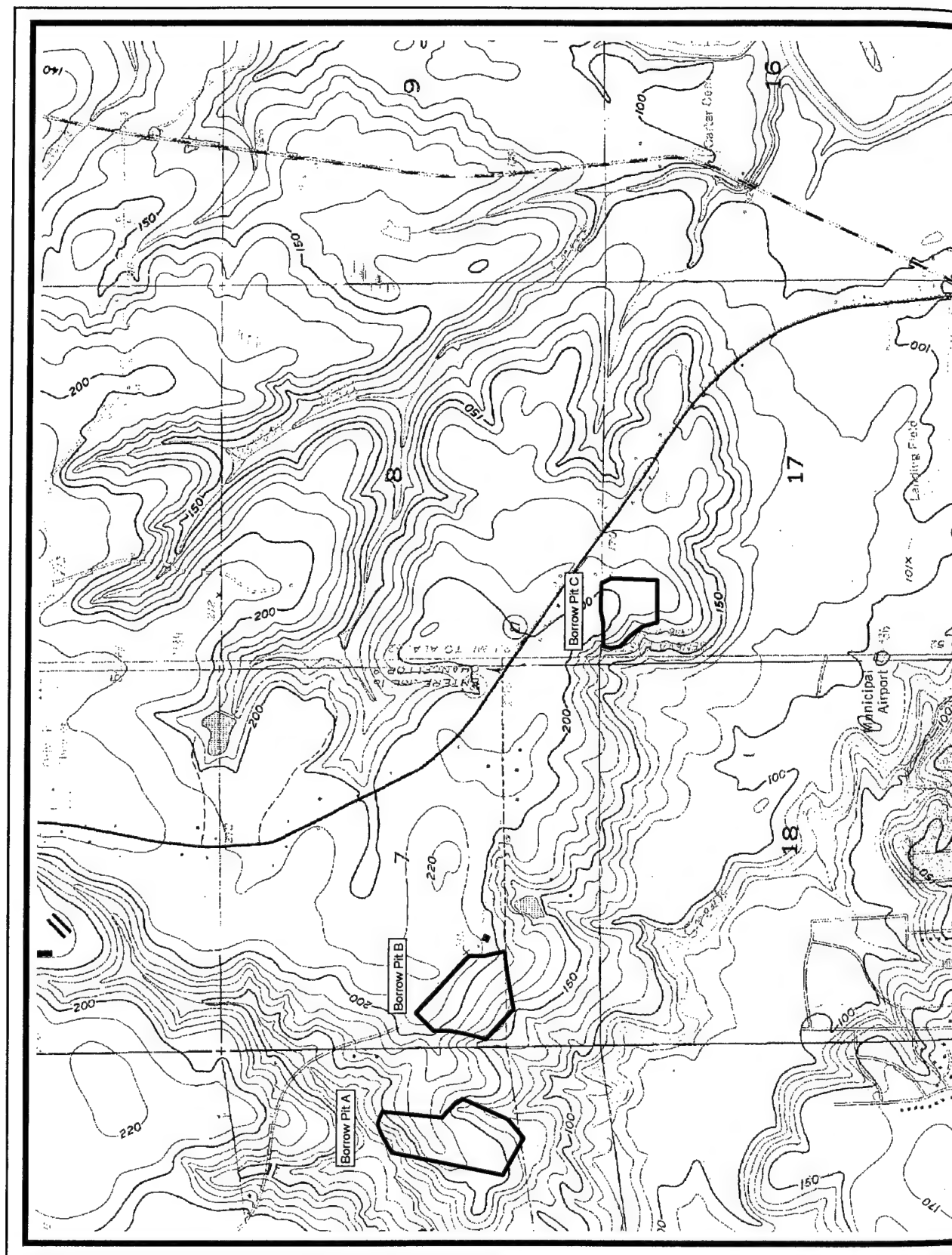
In January 2002, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive architectural survey of the proposed levee right-of-way and immediately adjacent areas, and an intensive archaeological survey of three proposed borrow pit sites and selected areas of the proposed levee right-of-way. These studies provide partial compliance with Federal

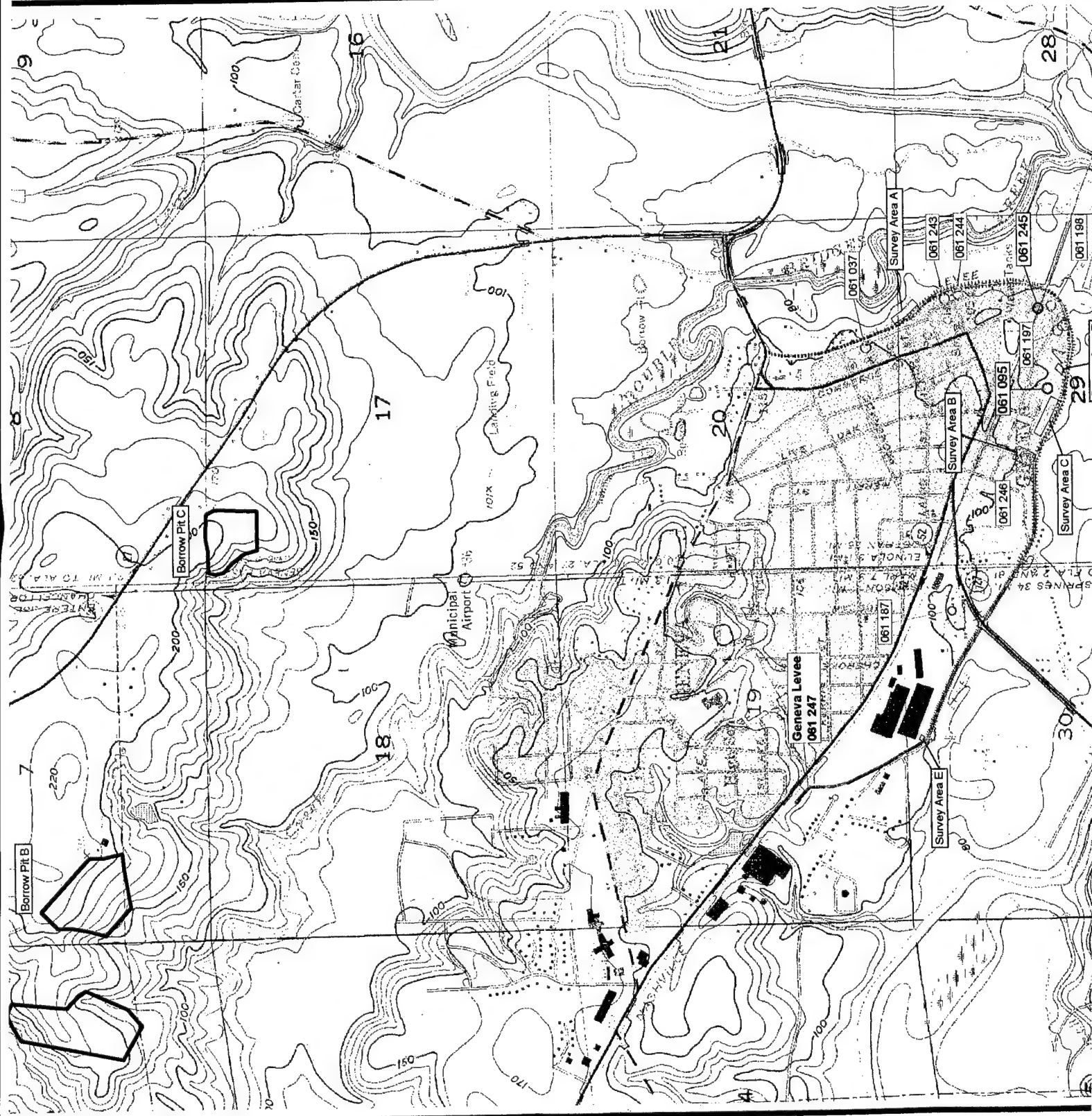
legislation concerning the management of cultural resources affected by Federally funded or permitted activities as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 47). Figure 1 shows the location of the proposed Geneva levee rehabilitation project.

The levee was completed in 1938 using primarily local labor, supported by funds provided by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), following a disastrous flood in 1929. The levee is approximately 5.0 kilometers (3.1 miles) long and provides protection from the Pea River and the Choctawhatchee River which come together at a point approximately 1.6 kilometers (1.0 mile) southeast of the center of the city.

The Architectural Historian identified ten historic architectural resources during the intensive survey, including eight single family dwellings, one railroad bridge, and the Geneva levee. All of these resources lie within the levee portion of the APE. Five of these buildings were identified in a 1980 survey of Geneva County (Fleegal 1980). We recommend two resources eligible for the NRHP. One of these historic properties is a house, and one is a railroad bridge.

The methods employed during this project are described in the concluding section of Chapter I. Chapter II presents a cultural overview of the project. Chapter III presents the results and recommendations of the cultural resources survey.





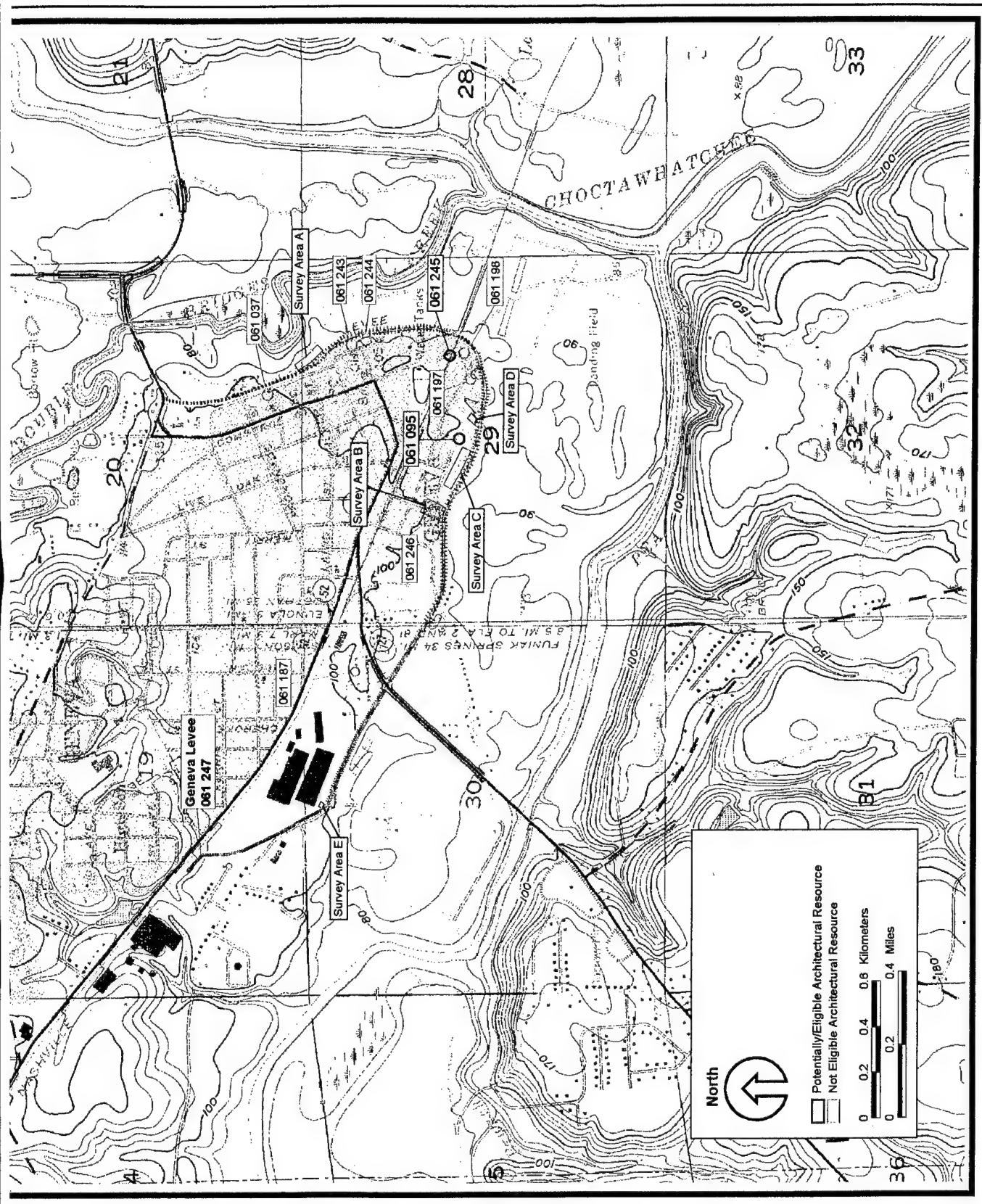


Figure 1. Location of the Geneva levee rehabilitation project showing all historic architectural resources and borrow pit sites (USGS 1983 Geneva East and West AL quadrangles).

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Methods of Investigation

Background Research

The Principal Investigator conducted background research on the City of Geneva and Geneva County prior to and during a field visit in January 2002. This research involved the examination of archival, documentary, and cartographic resources in various libraries and repositories. These resources included the NRHP listings maintained by the Alabama Historical Commission, maps from the Alabama Department of Archives and History (Montgomery), and historical documentation in the Geneva County Probate Office and Tax Assessor's Office (Geneva) and the Geneva Public Library. The Principal Investigator also examined the Alabama State Site Files (Moundville) for the presence of archaeological sites in the project area. In addition, the Principal Investigator conducted oral history interviews with knowledgeable citizens of the City of Geneva. The purpose of this research was to identify potential sites and buildings, and to develop a historical context that would assist in evaluating historic architectural resources.

Intensive Architectural Survey

The Principal Investigator conducted an intensive architectural survey of the Geneva levee rehabilitation project. This survey was designed to record and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with above-ground components) within and immediately adjacent to the APE. Field survey methods complied with the *Alabama Survey Manual (Draft)* (Alabama Historical Commission [AHC] n.d.) and *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines For Local Surveys*:

A Basis For Preservation Planning (Parker 1985). In accordance with the scope of work and standard AHC statewide survey practice, the Architectural Historian drove every street and road in the APE, and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources.

All historic architectural resources that retained sufficient integrity to be included in the intensive architectural survey were documented on the short version of the Alabama statewide architectural survey form. At least two black and white medium format, 120-mm photographs were taken of each resource. The location of each historic architectural resource was recorded on USGS topographic maps. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for the USACE and the AHC for review.

The principal criterion used to define historic architectural resources is the 50 year minimum age recommended for inclusion on the NRHP. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources are eligible for intensive survey, including properties constructed within the past 50 years which have exceptional architectural or historical significance and properties already listed on the NRHP.

The integrity of a historic architectural resource is a primary consideration for inclusion in the intensive architectural survey, as well as on the NRHP. While in the field, the Principal Investigator evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded. For the purpose of this project, four levels of architectural integrity were employed. These include:

- Excellent -** All original construction materials and design remain intact and unchanged.
- Good -** The majority of original construction materials remain intact and unchanged except for roofing and other renewable elements.
- Fair -** A substantial number of original architectural elements have been altered, such as the installation of aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding, the substitution of historic doors and windows with non-historic replacements, and the construction of non-historic additions.
- Poor -** Has been radically altered from its original design by non-historic renovations and/or additions.

References consulted for architectural style and architectural type descriptions include Blumenson (1977), Longstreth (1987), McAlester and McAlester (1984), Poppeliers et al. (1983), and Whiffen (1981).

Survey numbers are assigned using the county code for Geneva County, Alabama as given in *National Register Bulletin 16A* (National Park Service 1991). This county number (061) precedes a unique site number which is assigned sequentially based on previously recorded sites in Geneva County.

Intensive Archaeological Survey

Archaeological fieldwork included the excavation of shovel tests and the visual inspection of three proposed borrow pit areas and five locations along the Geneva levee. Archaeologists excavated shovel tests in areas that were undisturbed and relatively flat (< 20% grade), that contained no standing water, and exhibited poor surface visibility (< 75%).

Archaeologists visually inspected areas that were disturbed and sloping (> 20% grade), that contained standing water (or water just below the surface), and exhibited good surface visibility (> 75%).

Archaeologists excavate 30 cm (12 in) diameter shovel tests at 30 meter (100 ft) intervals along transects spaced at 30 meters (100 ft). The shovel tests are excavated 10 cm (4 in) into sterile soil (usually the B horizon) unless the soils are heavily disturbed. All soils are screened through ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth. If a site is encountered, archaeologists reduced the interval between shovel tests to 15 meters (50 ft) to better delimit the site boundaries. Archaeologists use two consecutive negative shovel tests to demarcate the boundary of a site.

Visual inspection consists of close examination of the ground surface (if visibility is reasonable) for signs of structures, features or artifacts. Notes are made on the condition and probable origins of disturbed soils. Soil coring is sometimes used to examine buried deposits in areas suspected to be disturbed. Portions of the APE exhibited good surface visibility due to erosion and agricultural activities that exposed soils.

An archaeological site is a locale that produces five or more artifacts, or where surface or subsurface cultural features are present. If an area does not contain features or ruins, artifacts must have some utility of meaning associated with their location (i.e., the area containing the artifacts is of interest to research, educational, or other purpose). A relatively small number of obviously redeposited artifacts (even if greater than four in number) typically are not defined as a site without a compelling reason. Similarly, artifacts of recent age (less than 50 years) are not defined as a site.

Locations that contain fewer than five artifacts and no features or ruins are isolated finds. However, documentation of isolated finds includes location and environmental data similar to that recorded for archaeological sites. Generally, isolated finds are not eligible for the NRHP.

All recovered artifacts were transported to the South Carolina laboratory facilities of Brockington and Associates, Inc., where they were cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed. Distinct provenience numbers were assigned to each shovel test and surface collection. Artifacts from each provenience were subsequently divided by class/type, and assigned a catalog number.

Artifact analysis data were input into a Microsoft Access 2000 database for compilation and further analysis. A computer generated artifact catalog is included in this report as Appendix A. The catalog is arranged by site number and provenience number.

All field notes, photographs, project notes, and other information generated by this survey are temporarily stored at the South Carolina facilities of Brockington and Associates, Inc. Following approval of the final report of investigations, these materials will be submitted to the Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology (13075 Moundville Archaeological Park, Moundville, Alabama 35474) for curation. This facility meets the standards defined in 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections; Final Rule*.

Assessing NRHP Eligibility

Cultural resources in the Geneva levee rehabilitation project were evaluated for listing on the NRHP. As per 36 CFR Part 60.4, there are four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP if it:

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance (Sherfy and Luce n.d.).

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historic context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history.

Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. Any particular historical facet/context becomes significant for the development of the project area only if the project area contains resources that were constructed or gained their significance during that time. For example, an antebellum era historic context would be significant for the development of a project area only if the project area contained buildings that were either built or gained their significance during the early nineteenth century. Similarly, the use of contexts associated with the Pre-Contact Native American use of a region would require the presence of Pre-Contact archaeological sites within the survey universe.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth century farm houses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from 1820s, and/or field systems associated with

particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of a region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or, represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness [Savage and Pope 1998]). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine what physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the example given above, a variety of resources may reflect the antebellum context (farm houses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farm houses represent the residences of the landowners who implemented the agricultural practices during the antebellum era. The slave settlements housed the workers who did the daily tasks necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association* (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under

Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

Chapter II. Historic Overview

Introduction

The City of Geneva is located in southeast Alabama, in what is known as the Wiregrass region. The region was settled in the early nineteenth century, and what is now Geneva came into being in 1819 as the site of a trading post at the junction of the Pea and Choctawhatchee Rivers. It gained its present name in the 1830s. Originally, the city was located at the immediate junction of the two rivers, and was subjected to flooding throughout its early history. Following a disastrous flood in 1864, the city relocated to its present location. The levee, which nearly surrounds the city, is a testament to the impact of flood waters throughout the city's history.

Colonial Period

At the time of European contact, southeastern Alabama was dominated by the Muskogean, a loose confederacy of approximately 17 "tribes" speaking the same language (Swanton 1946:153; Swanton 1952:165). These groups would have been defined as Late Mississippian on the basis of their material culture. Neither archaeological nor documentary evidence suggests intensive, permanent Native American settlement in the immediate project area. Although maps documenting Indian trails through Alabama do not show any in the immediate area, Indian wars continued to be fought near Geneva into the 1820s and 1830s (Rogers et al. 1994:16).

The surrounding area did, however, attract early European settlement. While Spain made attempts to settle the Gulf Coast, particularly at Mobile, in the sixteenth century, the French were the first to establish permanent settlements in the late seventeenth century. What is now Biloxi became the first French fort on the Gulf Coast in 1699. The French established a new fort, Port Dauphin, on what is now Dauphin Island in Mobile Bay, in 1702. Port Dauphin was used as a staging area for the creation of Fort Louis de la Louisiane on the mainland up the Mobile River; the village of La Mobile that accompanied the fort was laid out within the year. By 1711 the French had moved their city to this new site, which is now the location of Mobile (Gould 1988; Rogers et al. 1994).

French control of the Gulf Coast ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris, which formally acknowledged Britain's victory in the French and Indian (Seven Years) War. In the Treaty, Great Britain gained Canada and the Gulf Coast east of the Mississippi, including Florida. This large colony began to show signs of prospering under British rule. Agriculture improved, the population increased, and the colony began moving toward self-sufficiency (Rogers et. al. 1994: 31-35). During the American Revolution, however, Spain belatedly joined forces with the American patriots. As a result of the American victory, Spanish forces gained control of the Gulf Coast from the British.

Antebellum Period

In 1798, the American government established the Mississippi Territory north of the 31st parallel, including southern Alabama, under the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance. The land was surveyed under the Land Ordinance which resulted in a precise, rectilinear

pattern of survey tracts. American settlers soon began streaming into the new Mississippi Territory. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803, in which the United States acquired both the crucial port city of New Orleans and the vast Louisiana Territory, acted as another powerful attraction for settlers. The Mississippi River, now clearly in American hands, also acted as a conduit for new settlers. White settlement in the new southwest, the Mississippi Territory, began largely from the west as settlers moved in from the River and along the Natchez Trace road from Tennessee. Consequently, the western portions of the Mississippi Territory gained statehood in 1817 as Mississippi, while the eastern portions became the Alabama Territory.

Settlement in the Alabama Territory increased dramatically at the conclusion of the Creek War of 1813-1814. Lands that were opened as a result of the forced cession of 9,311,741 hectares (23,000,000 acres) of Creek lands, 5,668,016 hectares (14,000,000 acres) of which lay in what is now Alabama, were surveyed in 1816 and 1817. Sales of land in the northern part of the Alabama Territory began in 1817 (Roberts 1969). "Alabama Fever" gripped the nation, and during the late 1810s the population of Alabama grew more than 1,000 percent. In 1820 the population was 127,901; by 1830, it had risen to 309,527 (Rogers et al. 1994: 54).

Geneva County had its origins in Henry County, which was one of the original counties created by the new Alabama legislature in 1822. Dale County was split from Henry County in 1824, and it extended from Pike County to the Florida state line, encompassing what is now Coffee, Geneva, Dale, and a part of Houston Counties (McGee 1989:11-12). In 1840, Dale County was split into Dale and Coffee Counties; the courthouse for Coffee

County originally was located in Geneva. Geneva County was formed from the southern parts of Coffee and Dale Counties in 1868 (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:26)

Land sales in what is now Geneva County were sporadic through the 1820s and into the 1830s. This reluctant settlement pattern reflected both a lack of adequate transportation in the area and the continuing presence of Native Americans. The earliest settlers were regularly under threat from the remaining Creeks whose land had been taken in the early nineteenth century. The threat from the Creeks was not removed until 1837, when American troops under the command of General William Wellborn defeated a Creek army in what is now Barbour County (Watson 1970:20).

A lack of adequate transportation also hindered settlement in the region, though both overland and riverine access improved through the early and mid-nineteenth century. Although maps from this period show few roads, Geneva was located on two east-west stagecoach lines and one that ran north and south (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:13). An 1836 map of the route of the proposed, though never completed, Columbus & Pensacola Railroad shows two roads intersecting at Dale Court House, which lay directly north of what is now Geneva (Figure 2).

Despite the presence of these roads, rivers provided the principal access to the area in the early nineteenth century, particularly after the introduction of steamboats. Before the introduction of steamboats, barges propelled by poles provided access up the rivers from the coast of Florida (McGee 1989:78). Dr. Edmund Jones of Geneva began using a log barge to carry goods between Geneva and Milton, Florida, bringing hides and wool in exchange for salt, liquor, tools, and more; the round-trip journey took approximately 4 weeks (Geneva

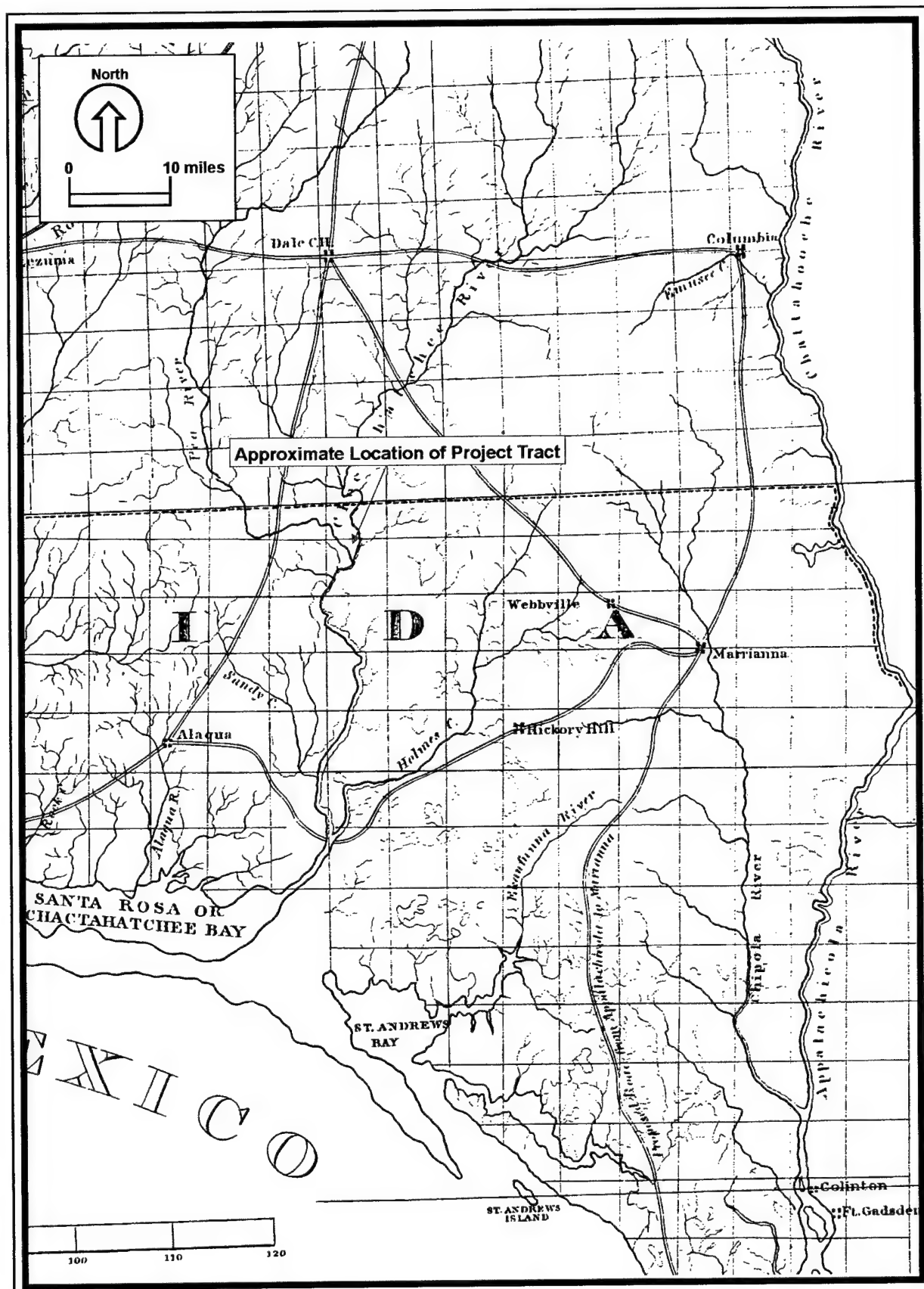


Figure 2. An 1836 map showing the proposed route of the Columbus & Pensicola Railroad.

Woman's Club 1987:19). While steamboats, which began plying the Choctawhatchee in the 1820s and 1830s, increased access to the region, the combination of transportation difficulties, a lingering Indian presence, and soils that were not as fertile as in central Alabama, made for relatively slow growth through the 1830s and 1840s.

Geneva was clearly the principal town in the county through the antebellum years. The town began as a trading post established by Henry A. Yonge. Yonge was born in the Bahamas in 1799, and was brought to Florida in 1803. As a young man he traveled inland and created an Indian trading post, settling on the south side of the river junction in 1819 (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:12). When Yonge arrived at what is now Geneva he was a single man. In 1824, after breaking his leg, he traveled to Eatonton, Georgia to be with his half brother Walter. While there he met a physician, Iddo Ellis, who had moved to Georgia with his family from his home in Geneva, New York. Yonge met Ellis' daughter, Mary, while he was in Eatonton; in 1831 they were married, and Yonge named his new town in honor of the birthplace of his wife (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:13).

Little data exists for the town of Geneva or Geneva County in the early nineteenth century. An important study of small southern farmers in the antebellum period conducted in the 1940s, however, provides a great deal of information on neighboring Coffee County, which had similar patterns of land ownership (Owsley 1949). Ownership of land was widely diffused in Coffee County. Forty-six percent of the families in the county owned their own land in 1850; by 1860, this increased to 75 percent. In 1850, the County's population was 6,004 and included only 513 slaves. Moreover, these slaves tended to live in households with five or fewer slaves. In 1850, the majority of Coffee County landowners, both

slaveholding and nonslaveholding, owned fewer than 81 hectares (200 acres), though a significant minority of slaveowners owned considerably more than that (Owsley 1949:157-62).

Cotton was an important crop in both Coffee and Geneva Counties in the antebellum period, though perhaps not as crucial as in other parts of the state. The “wiregrass” and “piney woods” sections of eastern Alabama were not known for fertile agricultural soils. Farmers in the region seem to have practiced self-sufficient more than staple agriculture. Geneva County remained almost exclusively agricultural throughout the nineteenth century.

Geneva County saw little direct Civil War fighting, though it sent many men to war. The War came to Geneva in late 1862, when the steamboat “Bloomer” was moored at the junction of the Pea and Choctawhatchee Rivers. Union forces bivouacked at Camp Walton, Florida (now Fort Walton Beach) heard of the boat, and moved inland to capture it. The 91st New York Volunteers arrived in Geneva at night in late December, 1862, and seized the boat without any shooting. The citizens of Geneva were unable to mount a force to recapture the Bloomer once it began to steam to Florida under Union command. Capt. Henry W. Laird, a resident of Geneva, attempted to organize a force to recapture the ship, but was persuaded not to pursue the Union troops into Florida (Geneva Woman’s Club 1987:20-22). Once in Union hands the “Bloomer” was used to ferry refugees to safety. According to an 1863 report of Alexander Asboth, the Union commander in Pensacola, Florida, refugees were flooding to the coast.

Having no steamer and no other vessel at my disposal to collect the refugees with, I have made use of a private schooner in charge of Captain Galloway, a most reliable, high-minded Union man who has succeeded, in one trip to

the East Pass of the bay, in bringing 25 able-bodied men-all his schooner could take. They enlisted at once, and, in addition to those, 33 more, who have found their way through the rebel pickets, at the risk of their lives; of those, 18 have enlisted in Company M, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, and 40 in the Florida regiment.

I have started Captain Galloway on a second trip, and as Captain Gibson commander and senior officer afloat here, has upon my request, ordered the small steamer Bloomer to assist Galloway in bringing down from the East Pass and Choctawhatchee Bay the refugees waiting transportation, I am confident [sic] that he will return in a few days with at least 200 recruits (*Official Records Series I*, vol. 26:887).

The other key event that took place during the Civil War had nothing to do with battles or troops. In late 1864, flood waters pushed the Pea and Choctawhatchee Rivers over their banks and into the town of Geneva. As a result of the widespread damage during what was soon called the "Lincoln Flood," the town's residents decided to relocate the town to higher ground. As a result, any salvageable buildings were moved to what is now the south end of Commerce Street, and a new town was begun in its present location. The Academy building was moved to a lot across Academy Street from what is now the United Methodist Church, while old buildings that remained at the old town were converted to warehouses, and a ship yard began operations there (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:29).

Postbellum Period

After decades of emphasis on subsistence crops and livestock, Geneva County turned more intensively to cotton and to naval stores in the years after the Civil War. Many North Carolinians moved to the Wiregrass in southeast Alabama and northern Florida beginning in the 1880s to take advantage of the area's stands of pine trees. These Carolinians brought

with their experience in the production of naval stores as they sought new sources of gum, rosin, and turpentine. In the process, they created saw mills, turpentine stills, and camps to house the workers throughout Geneva County (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:30). This lasted well into the early twentieth century, when timbering replaced naval stores production. In the early twentieth century, Geneva became an important regional saw mill center. In 1900, Walter and Ed Graves created a large saw mill in Geneva which operated under various owners until 1923. Lumber remained a vital industry in Geneva County until the late 1920s, when the area's stands of pine trees became exhausted (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:107-108).

Cotton's prominence in the county's agricultural life was not broken until after 1914, when the boll weevil invaded the area and dramatically cut cotton production. In response, Geneva County planters, like those in neighboring Coffee County, turned to a number of other subsistence and cash crops including peanuts, corn, winter wheat, sorghum, and potatoes, and hay for renewed herds of livestock.

The first railroad in the area, the Central Railroad, reached Ozark in Dale County in late September 1888. In 1888, the Alabama Midland Railroad began constructing an extension from Troy to Ozark that continued to the new town of Dothan, and through Georgia to the Atlantic Coast. This line was completed in the summer of 1889 (McGee 1989:81-84). These were the only two railroads in the area until the early twentieth century. A 1912 map shows the Atlantic Coast Line railroad entering Dale County from the north and continuing to Ozark and then to Waterford, where it split; one branch headed east through

Newton, Pinckard, and Midland City, while the other headed west through Daleville, Enterprise, and terminated at Elba.

Geneva, however, did not receive its first railroad connection until 1901, when the Louisville & Nashville arrived, and built a depot in the southwest portion of town. This was part of a line that ran from Georgianna, Alabama to Graceville, Florida (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:109). Figure 3 shows the location of the railroad and its associated facilities in the City of Geneva.

The railroads had a great impact on the development or disappearance of Geneva County's towns. An 1885 railroad map (Figure 4) shows the range of small towns in Geneva County before the railroads entered the county in a significant way, including Victoria, Brannen, Clintonville, Alberton, and others. Few of these towns were much more than crossroads with a handful of stores serving a regional population. The size of these small communities with their few stores belies their importance. Small crossroads stores such as these came to play increasingly important roles in southern society and the economy after the Civil War. They had significance both on a broadly regional scale and on an intensely local scale. The small country stores served as part of the solution to the continuation of southern agriculture and commerce in the wake of the devastation wrought by the Civil War. The War brought to southerners, both rich and poor, the loss of buildings, equipment, and human life, and the debasement of the currency of the former Confederate South. Small, emergent stores supplied by wholesale merchants provided not just equipment and supplies but, just as importantly, a source of credit. This credit allowed farmers, many of whom did not own their own land or equipment, the chance to get a crop in the ground and to get by until

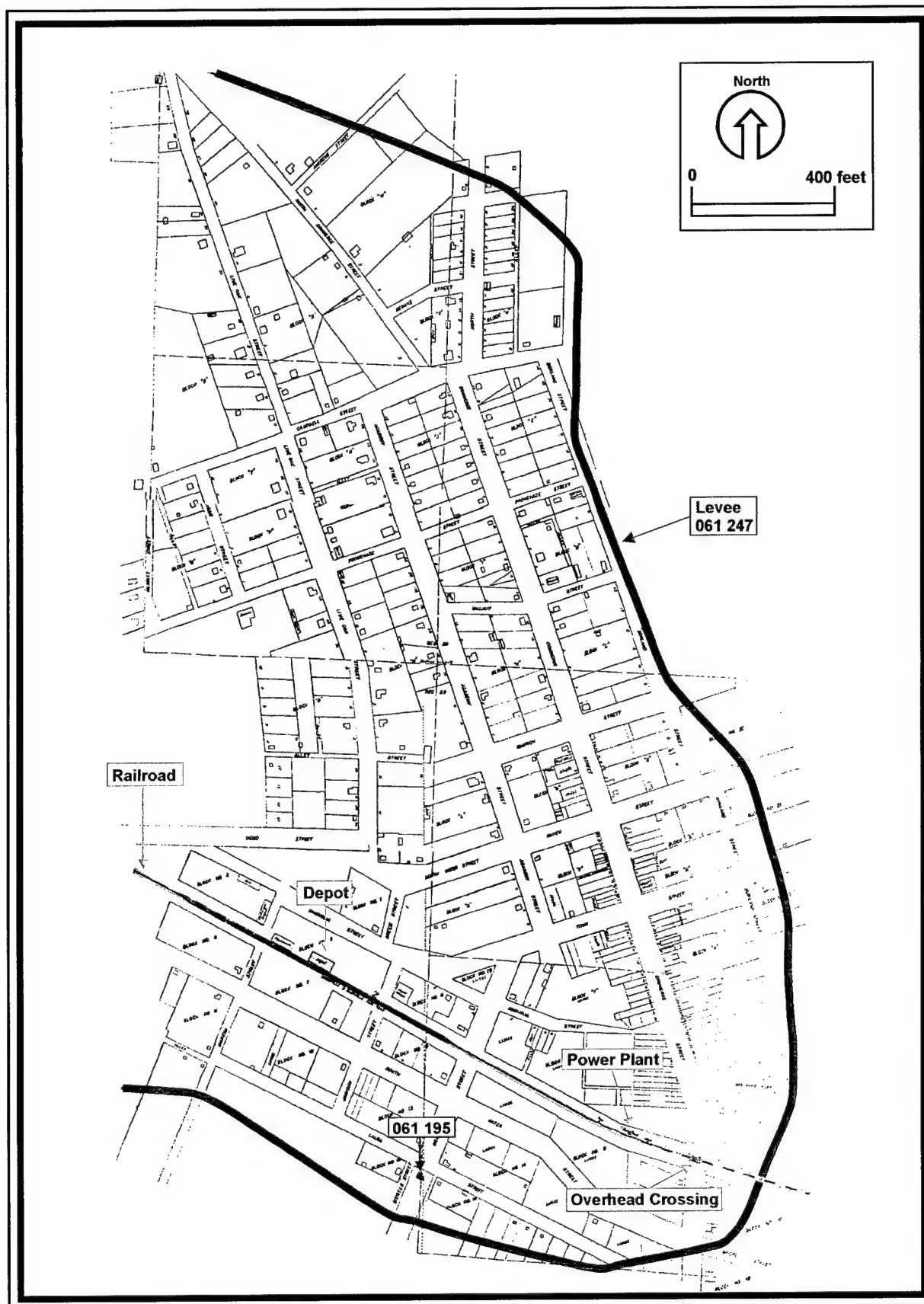


Figure 3. A 1954 map of Geneva showing the location of the railroad and the levee. (Geneva County Plat Book [GCPB] 1:30).

(hopefully) the crops came in. One scholar has noted that the crop lien (a procedure begun in the late 1860s), which allowed a merchant to use a growing crop as collateral for a loan rather than land, was initially seen as a benefit to farmers (Bull 1952:38). In this sense merchants, located at the community store, were in direct contact with the farmers in the surrounding region.

These country stores, however, and the crossroads communities that contained them, became increasingly marginalized as the railroads entered an area. The railroads provided access to markets and credit in a much more efficient and cheaper way than the local stores could. Communities such as Victoria and Haw Ridge in Coffee County, which were not on the rail lines, suffered (Watson 1970:62, 74).

While agriculture remained the principal industry in Geneva County, the area saw a degree of economic diversification, partly in response to the railroads. Lumber replaced naval stores as the principal forest crop, with saw mills and turpentine stills within the town of Geneva. The town also became a textile center in the early twentieth century. The Geneva Cotton Mill was organized in 1923, and built a mill in the southwest edge of the town in 1924. This mill survived into the 1970s, when the Geneva Cotton Mill was consolidated into the Fabrics America Corporation and the plant was vastly expanded (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:112). In addition, a Van Heusen shirt factory was opened in Geneva in 1936 (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:114).

These were all good signs for the area's economy. Agricultural conditions in Alabama, however, continued to be highly unstable well into the early twentieth century. Farm prices throughout the South were in steep decline from the mid-1920s, even before the

Depression “officially began” with the spectacular stock market crash in late October of 1929. The Depression that began in 1929 hurt southeastern Alabama; the fact that other areas may have been hit harder serves only to disclose the prior suffering in Geneva County. The New Deal, inaugurated in March 1933 by President Franklin Roosevelt, contained many plans to revitalize agriculture and cure the ills of decades of poverty in the South. The programs included crop reduction, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration (Leuchtenburg 1963).

A natural disaster precipitated additional New Deal efforts in Geneva County. Heavy rains forced the Pea and Choctawhatchee Rivers out of their banks in March 1929. By mid-morning on 14 March the water, already in the streets of Geneva, was rising quickly. The water continued to rise throughout the day and night, cresting before dawn on the next day; the flood waters surged into the town’s business district and covered some one-story houses. In response, the 106th Observation Squadron of the Alabama National Guard air-lifted supplies to the town (Ennels, personal communication 2002).

The flood of 1929 underscored the need for protection from floods. Earlier floods in 1916, 1925, and 1928 also caused damage, but the scope of the flood in 1929 brought national attention. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) conducted a preliminary examination of the Choctawhatchee River and its tributaries immediately after the flood (House of Representatives 1929). The USACE noted that it had already begun a project to improve the navigation of the river to allow boats to come to Geneva, and that it was now looking at ways to supplement these plans with methods of flood control.

According to the 1929 preliminary report, the flood was the result of a heavy storm following three weeks of rain which had saturated the ground. The flood waters, estimated to be two to three meters (seven to ten feet) higher than previously recorded, caused an estimated \$7.4 million in damages throughout the Choctawhatchee River drainage system (House of Representatives 1929:4).

The principal towns affected by the 1929 flood were Caryville, Florida, and Geneva and Elba, Alabama. Two issues were at stake in the federal response: the best methods of flood control and protection, and whether federal expenses were justified in implementing these methods. Regarding Elba, the 1929 report was not favorable on either account. Levees would be effective in Caryville and Geneva (House of Representatives 1929:2). In all three towns, however, the benefits of flood control were envisioned as exclusively local, and no federal interests were involved. Therefore, the USACE in the 1929 report did not recommend federal expenses for construction. It did, however, recommend that the federal government undertake an extensive survey of conditions (House of Representatives 1929:2).

The USACE reported on this survey in 1932 (House of Representatives 1932). After considering several alternative schemes, the USACE recommended that ring levees would provide adequate protection from floods at all three of the towns: Caryville, Elba, and Geneva. Moreover, the USACE recommended that a degree of federal involvement was justified in creating these levees because post offices, highways built with government aid, and an armory were threatened by future floods in these towns. These federal outposts, however, were considerably outweighed by the private property that was at risk, and this suggested a limited federal role:

Since these items represent but a small percentage of the private interests in the areas. . .the communities should take the initiative in providing flood protection and if this is done the Government should assist by furnishing general engineering supervision and by paying a part of the cost based on the proportion of its interest to those private interests (House of Representatives 1932:2).

According to a 1935 article in the *Montgomery Advertiser*, the Mayor of Geneva, M. H. Harper, was an early promoter of the construction of a levee around the town. Harper sought full federal funding of the levee, but even with the support of Representative Henry Steagall and Senators Hugo Black and John Bankhead, the federal government under President Herbert Hoover denied the request (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:70-71). After President Franklin Roosevelt took office in March 1933, however, the tide changed and more federal money became available for such public works projects. The Works Progress Administration, known at the time as the WPA, was one of the several programs created by President Franklin Roosevelt's administration under the New Deal, and was one of two New Deal public works programs. The Public Works Administration (PWA) was created in 1933 and placed under the leadership of Harold Ickes. Ickes' goal was to stimulate the economy through large-scale building projects such as schools, hospitals, roads, and military ships. The WPA was created in 1935 and placed under the direction of Harry Hopkins. Hopkins, who rivaled Ickes for direction of the New Deal, aimed at employment as a primary, rather than a secondary target. Like the PWA, the WPA built many schools, hospitals, and playgrounds, but it also included such programs as the Federal Theater Project, the Federal Writers' Project, the Federal Art Project, and the National Youth Administration. The basic

plan of this program, along with the earlier PWA, was to put unemployed people to work on projects that would benefit the public (Schlesinger 1960:345-356).

The Geneva levee was under construction by 1935 (Geneva Woman's Club 1987:71). While it is unclear where the design and leadership for the Geneva levee came from, it is clear that much of the labor and equipment was local. In the depths of the Depression, there was no shortage of willing workers in and around Geneva. The WPA hired local farmers, and preferred those with either mules or trucks who could help load and carry the dirt that was required for construction. Many of the local farmers adopted vehicles of any type to serve as dump trucks, to increase their chance of being hired to carry dirt. The methods used were similar to those used in the levee surrounding Elba, Alabama, which was constructed at approximately the same time. The level of mechanization was limited, with slip scrapes to load the dirt onto the makeshift trucks. These vehicles then drove up a ramp from which their load could be transferred onto larger trucks for transport to the levee site. Federal crews used a drag line, a steam shovel with a bucket that could swing to load a truck, while local crews hired by the WPA carried out much of the other work of the project (Martin, personal communication 2000).

The levee was constructed by 1938. A flood in that year caused some damage, but it was limited due in part to the new levee. In its completed form, the levee is 5.0 kilometers (3.1 miles) long, forming a U-shape that protects the downtown area of Geneva from the Pea River and Double Bridges Creek on the east and the Choctawhatchee River on the south and west. Figure 3 (above) shows the location of the levee in 1954. Road and railroad crossings rise over the top of the levee, rather than passing through cuts in the structure. Water, which

drains from within the levee, is allowed to escape through flap gates during normal flow conditions; in cases of flood, these gates are secured in a closed position.

The levee system at Geneva has seen few improvements since it was constructed in 1938; the original flap gates have been replaced with manually operated screw gates. The USACE has conducted several studies of the Choctawhatchee River basin since the 1930s, though none addressed the Geneva levee directly until the 1960s. At this time, the USACE considered additions to the existing levees at Elba and Geneva, Alabama and Caryville, Florida, along with navigation improvements to the river and its tributaries. Only one improvement, a headwater impoundment at Arifton was found “to offer any potential for economic justification” (USACE 1984:4). In 1970, the USACE prepared a reconnaissance report which concluded that the Geneva levee should be rehabilitated (USACE 1984). The report included no specifics, and the plan was never authorized or funded.

Geneva has remained a small community despite its status as the courthouse town for Coffee County. The layout of the city shows a linear arrangement for its downtown commercial district, rather than the classic antebellum form of a courthouse square surrounded on all four sides by one-story commercial blocks. Residences dating from the early and mid-twentieth century lie on surrounding streets. The levee, lying along the edge of the city, had relatively little impact on the overall layout of the city when it was constructed in the 1930s.

Previous Investigations

Fleegal 1980

The staff of the Southeast Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission carried out a historic resources survey of Geneva County using matching funds from the Alabama Historical Commission. The field surveyors used an undefined method of identifying all “historically significant” buildings in Geneva County. The survey recorded 242 buildings, including an undetermined number of buildings in the City of Geneva. Five of the buildings identified during the present intensive architectural survey were recorded in Fleegal (1980). Fleegal (1980) made no recommendations regarding NRHP eligibility.

US Army Corps of Engineers 1982

In 1982, the USACE, Mobile District conducted an initial historic resources reconnaissance of the levee surrounding the City of Geneva (USACE 1982). The purpose of this study was to assess the potential for historic properties, including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and architectural resources, to exist on or near the levee that surrounds the City of Geneva and to make recommendations for additional investigations. The reconnaissance was part of flood protection studies conducted at Geneva by the USACE.

The 1982 reconnaissance (USACE 1982) included a literature review, an examination of every building that might be affected, and archaeological survey of the undeveloped portions of the levees. The reconnaissance identified six buildings that appeared to pre-date 1950 that might be affected by potential modifications to the levee. No archaeological sites were found; however, several areas appeared to have the potential to contain historic

architectural remains. The authors recommended additional historical research, historic archaeological investigations, and an intensive survey of the historic buildings.

This study is part of a long line of studies of the Pea and Choctawhatchee Rivers that reaches back to the 1930s. Following the disastrous flood of 1929, the USACE began studies of the Choctawhatchee River and its tributaries with an eye to flood control. As discussed above, the USACE initially recommended against the use of federal funds to construct a levee, though the WPA oversaw the construction of a levee in the late 1930s. A USACE (1984) report on the Choctawhatchee River and its tributaries outlines studies that were conducted in 1957, 1958, 1967, 1970, and 1971 with regard to reviewing flood control measures.

Chapter III: Results and Recommendations

Results of the Architectural Survey

The Principal Investigator conducted an intensive architectural survey as defined in Chapter I. Eight buildings or structures lie within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), which is defined as the limits of construction for the levee improvement project as currently designed. In addition, several other buildings and structures lie adjacent to the APE; these also were considered in the intensive architectural survey for potential visual impacts. The Architectural Historian identified ten buildings and structures as historic architectural resources (see Figure 1). These resources range in date of construction from approximately 1867 to approximately 1940. Eight are single family dwellings, one is a railroad bridge, and one is the levee itself. Table 1 presents an inventory of the historic architectural resources identified in the intensive architectural survey. Most of the buildings and structures included in the intensive architectural survey lack historical significance. Few of the buildings and structures meet the criteria, discussed in Chapter I, which would make them eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). However, we recommend one building (site 061 195) and one structure (site 061 245) eligible for the NRHP. We recommend the remaining eight historic architectural resources not eligible for the NRHP. A discussion of each of these resources will conclude this chapter. Further management consideration of the resources recommended not eligible for the NRHP is not warranted.

Table 1. Historic Architectural Resources in the Geneva Levee Rehabilitation Project.

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Historic Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>NRHP Status</u>	<u>Effect</u>
061 037	South Borland Street	Single dwelling	1900 ca.	Not eligible	None
061 187	West Water Avenue	Single dwelling	1900 ca.	Not eligible	None
061 195	508 Bryant Street	Single dwelling	1867	Eligible	None
061 197	Westville Avenue	Single dwelling	1910	Not eligible	None
061 198	721 S. Commerce Street	Single dwelling	1930 ca.	Not eligible	None
061 243	507 Water Avenue	Single dwelling	1940 ca.	Not eligible	None
061 244	609 Water Avenue	Single dwelling	1920 ca.	Not eligible	None
061 245	S. Commerce Street	Bridge	1901	Eligible	None
061 246	East Bryant Street	Single dwelling	1900 ca.	Not eligible	None
061 247		Levee	1938	Not eligible	None

Properties Eligible for the NRHP

Site 061 195

Site 061 195 is the H. W. Laird House, located on Bryant Avenue (formerly Laura Street) at the intersection of Academy Street. The house was built in two phases. The oldest part of the house was built in 1867, and is a one story frame building with a side gable roof. A shed roof porch projects from below the front eave line, supported by simple wood posts and enclosed with insect screening. Originally, the facade was symmetrical, with a single door flanked on each side by single windows. The house rests on a brick pier foundation, and features an exterior brick chimney on the left side.

The second phase of construction on the H. W. Laird House was built in approximately 1900, and projects from the right side of the facade of the original house. This

new section is a two story frame building, one room deep, with a steeply pitched gable roof facing the street. The entrance to this new section faces the side, while the first floor facing the street features a projecting three sided bay window, with a single window with two-over-two vertical panes. The facade of the new section has a two tiered porch, supported by turned columns. The facade of both the first and second floors is symmetrical, with a single door flanked on each side by a single window. Figure 5 presents views of site 061 195.

Site 061 195 was built either by or for Captain H. W. Laird, a Confederate officer who in late 1862, sought to pursue the Union troops who commandeered the “Bloomer,” a steamboat that was moored at Geneva. Little else is known about H. W. Laird, although he owned a great deal of the land along what is now Bryant Avenue. Figure 6 shows the extent of his family’s lands in the City of Geneva, including the location of his house, in 1902.

Site 061 195 has been altered with the addition of synthetic siding. Despite this alteration, the building continues to convey its historical association with Captain H. W. Laird and his family, who were significant in the history of the City of Geneva. The house is one of the earliest remaining buildings from the City of Geneva after its relocation from the junction of the Pea and Choctawhatchee Rivers. We recommend site 061 195 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Exploration/Settlement).

Site 061 195 is located approximately 60 meters (200 feet) north of the current edge of the levee. Figure 7 shows the location of site 061 195 on a Geneva County ownership map. Current designs call for the proposed new right-of-way of the levee to extend



Figure 5. Laird House (site 061 195). Top: looking southwest (R11F8); Bottom: looking southeast.

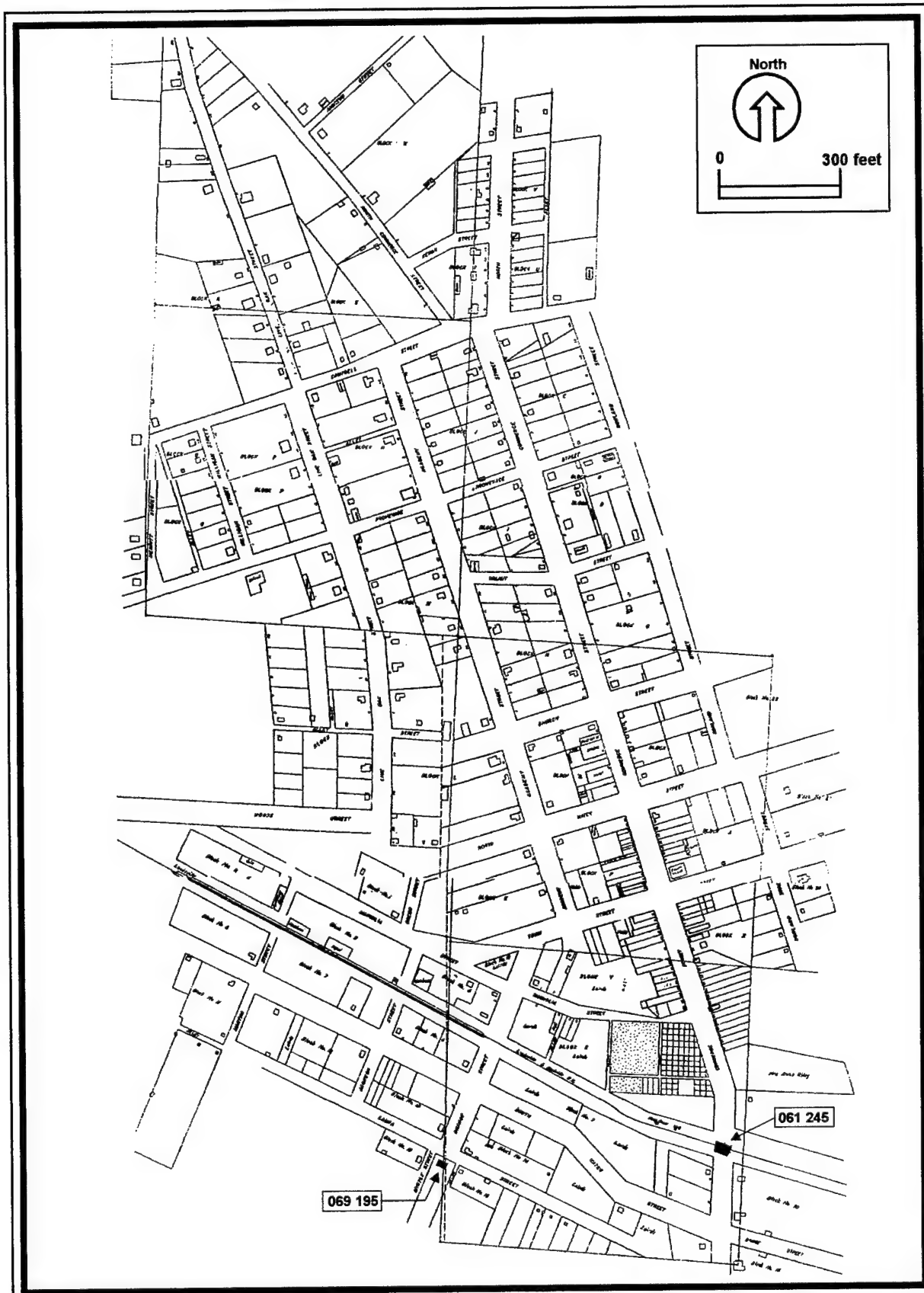


Figure 6. A 1902 map of Geneva (GCPB1:10).

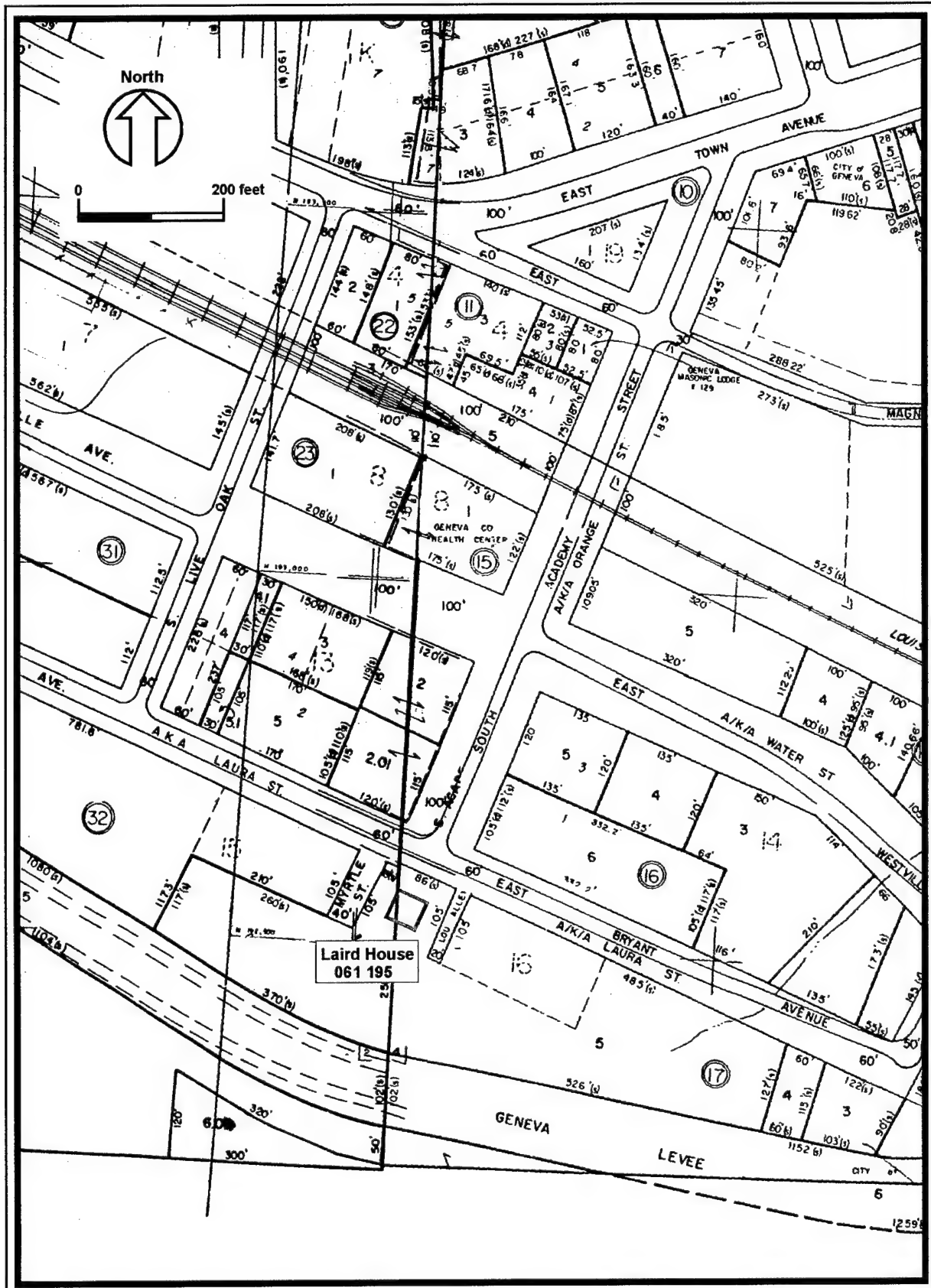


Figure 7. A portion of Geneva County ownership maps showing the location of the Laird House (site 061 195).

approximately 15 meters (50 feet) north of the current edge. As currently designed, the proposed Geneva levee rehabilitation project will not affect historic property 061 195.

Site 061 245

Site 061 245 is a small railroad bridge constructed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in 1901, located at South Commerce Street between Borland Street and Westville Street (see Figure 1). The bridge is supported by five sets of four vertical logs, with squared timber framing above; timber bulwarks support the ends. The clearance above grade is approximately 2.5 meters (eight feet). The total length of the bridge is approximately nine meters (30 feet). Figures 8 and 9 present views of site 061 245.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad completed its line into Geneva in 1901, and at that time constructed several associated properties including a depot, a platform, a powerhouse, and this overhead crossing. Figure 6 (above) shows site 061 245 and the other associated buildings and structures in 1902. Only the overhead crossing remains.

As Hanchett (1998:19-28) has shown, railroads proved vital to the continued survival of towns and villages throughout the South in the late nineteenth century, by providing local merchants and farmers with an efficient access to markets. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad (L&N) was organized in 1859, and survived the Civil War in part as a result of the early Union capture of Nashville; the Union Army kept the railroad active and in good repair throughout the War, and thereby put it in a strong position at the end of the War. Doyle (1990:27) notes that the line “emerged from the crisis in a preeminent position among southern railroads, poised to expand and become the dominant force in the vast territory

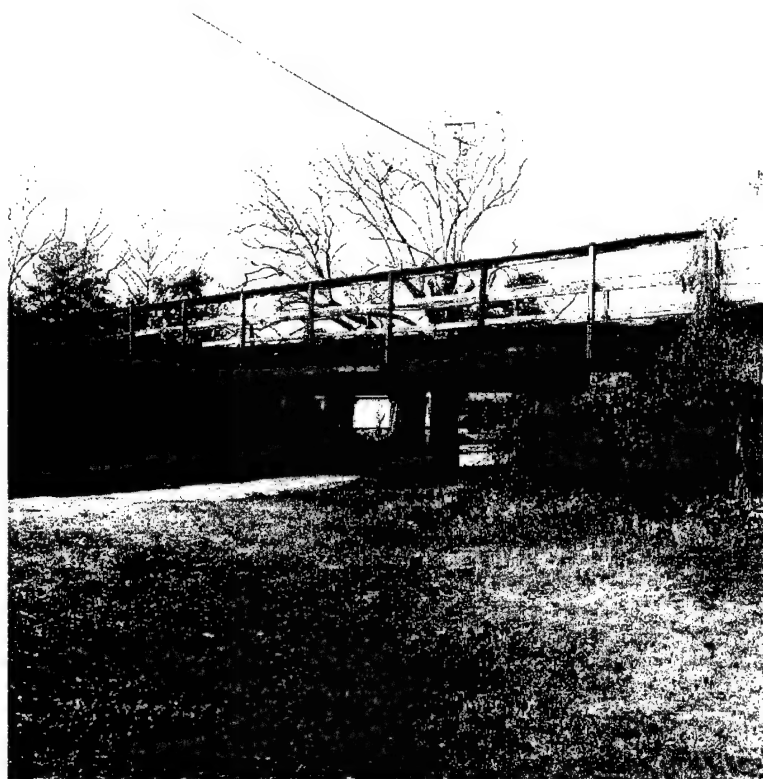


Figure 8. The L&N Railroad Bridge, site 061 245. Top: looking northwest;
Bottom: detail looking northeast.



Figure 9. The L&N Railroad Bridge, site 061 245. Top: looking west from the top of the levee; Bottom: looking west.

between the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico. From a small railroad with fewer than 300 miles of track after the war, the L&N grew into a giant regional system with 3,000 miles by 1900.”

The arrival of the L&N had a strong impact in the small town of Geneva. Following the completion of the line, steamboat traffic, that had been so vital to Geneva’s development as a regional commercial center, quickly withered away. The railroad also spurred a business boom in Geneva (Geneva Woman’s Club 1987:31).

Site 061 245 has retained good integrity. While the rails were removed in approximately 1985 and the path of the railroad converted for use as a walking trail, the structure of the bridge remains intact. A new approach to the bridge from the east was created in 1938 when the levee was constructed, but the bridge apparently was not altered, as the original timber supports and frame remain. Moreover, site 061 245 is the only remaining artifact from the L&N Railroad in the City of Geneva, and it is also a good example of timber bridge construction. We recommend site 061 245 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A (Transportation) and C (Engineering).

Site 061 245 is located approximately 60 meters (200 feet) west of the current edge of the levee. Figure 10 shows the location of site 061 195 on a Geneva County ownership map. Current designs call for the proposed new right-of-way of the levee to extend approximately 15 meters (50 feet) west of the current edge. As currently designed, the proposed Geneva levee rehabilitation project will not affect historic property 061 245.

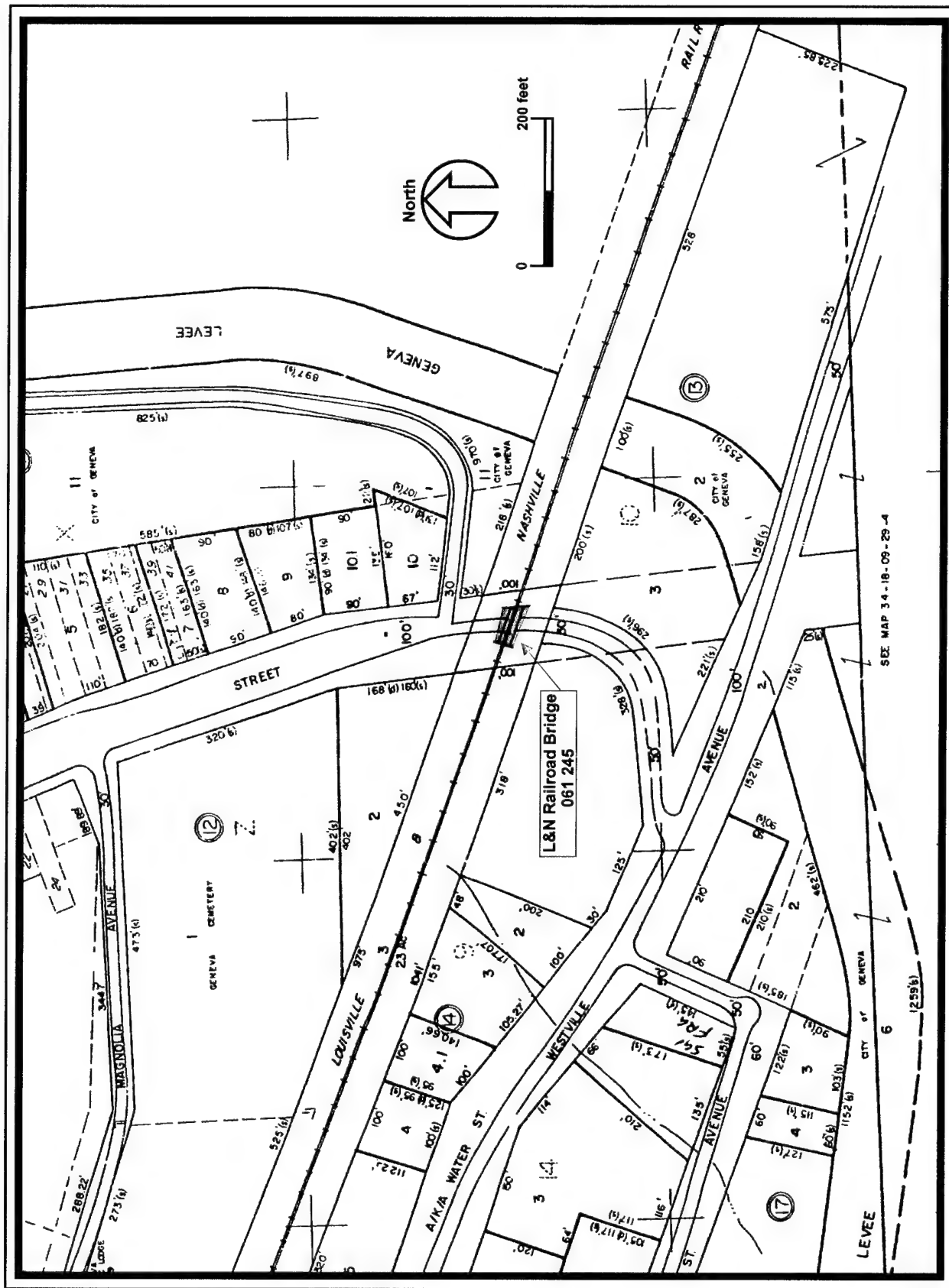


Figure 10. A portion of Geneva County ownership maps showing the location of the L&N Railroad Bridge (site 061 245).

Historic Architectural Resources Recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP

Site 061 037

Site 061 037 is the Wallace House, built in approximately 1910 and located at the corner of East Walnut and South Borland Streets (Fleegal 1980). The house a one story frame house that is generally T-shaped. A narrow gable front faces East Walnut Street with two narrow twelve-over-nine windows, while a shed roof porch wraps around the facade and both sides, back to the cross gable wings. There are single doors with a transom on each of the cross gable wings facing East Walnut Street. A brick chimney rises from the crossing of the gables. The rear of the house comprises two parallel gabled sections. The house features decorative verge boards on all of the gables, while all of the eaves are returned. Figure 11 presents views of site 061 037.

The house was built by the Wallace family, who were Jewish merchants in Geneva. Site 061 037 has been altered with the replacement of the original porch foundation with brick, and new porch supports, windows, and doors. It is possible that the entire porch is new. While the house has an interesting history and has distinctive architectural features, its integrity has been compromised. We recommend site 061 037 not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 061 187

Site 061 187 is a one story frame house located on West Water Avenue (see Figure 1). Built in approximately 1900, the house features a side gable roof with a cross gable extension on the rear. The facade is symmetrical, with a central single door with side lights flanked on each side by a single door and a single four-over-four window. A shed roof porch



Figure 11. The Wallace House, site 061 037. Top: looking northwest; Bottom: looking southeast (rear).

projects from beneath the main roof eave, supported by simple wood posts. There is an exterior brick chimney at each gable end. Figure 12 presents views of site 061 187.

According to Mary Clayton Powell, the house may have been used by a Dr. Corley, a self-proclaimed faith healer who attracted a number of followers in the 1930s (Mary Clayton Powell, personal communication, 2002). However, this information has not been substantiated. Site 061 187 has retained fair to good integrity and is in fair to good condition. Despite a possible historical tie, site 061 187 lacks additional historical or architectural significance and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 061 197

Site 061 197 is a small one story frame house located on Westville Avenue at the corner of South Commerce Street (see Figure 1). Built in approximately 1910, the house features a four bay facade with two off-center single doors flanked on each side by single four-over-four windows, surmounted by a side gable roof. A shed roof porch projects from beneath the main roof eave, supported by simple wood posts and a simple wood balustrade. There is a shed roof addition on the left side, and an exterior brick chimney on the right side. The house is clad in faux brick asphalt shingle siding. Figure 13 presents views of site 061 197.

Site 061 197 has been altered with the addition of synthetic siding, the replacement of the original porch, and a one room addition on the left side. Site 061 197 lacks historical or architectural distinction and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

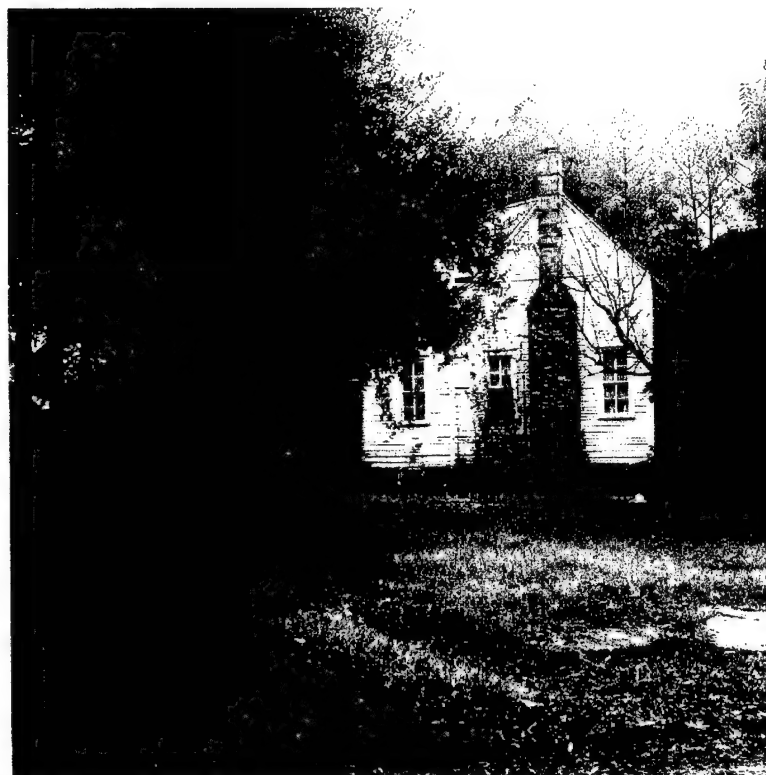


Figure 12. Site 061 187. Top: looking northwest; Bottom: looking east.



Figure 13. Site 061 197. Top: looking southwest; Bottom: looking southwest.

Site 061 198

Site 061 198 is a one and one-half story frame house located on South Commerce Street near Borland Street (see Figure 1). The house was built in approximately 1930, and is rectangular in plan with a front gable roof. The most distinctive feature of the house is the full width front porch, which is formed by the facade recessed behind the overhanging main gable and supported by unfinished, painted logs. The facade is symmetrical, with a singled door flanked on each side by a single four-over-four window. There is a gabled dormer on each of the side roof facets, and a large window with a balconet in the main roof gable. Figure 14 presents views of site 061 198.

Site 061 198 has been altered with the addition of synthetic siding on the main house and faux brick asphalt shingle siding surrounding the door, and the creation of a window in the main roof gable. Despite the interest of its architectural details, site 061 198 lacks additional historical or architectural distinction and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 061 198 is associated with a small shed that lies adjacent to the current levee. Figure 15 presents a view of this shed. Current plans for the Geneva levee rehabilitation project call for the shed to be removed. The shed lacks historical or architectural distinction on its own, and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 061 243

Site 061 243 is a small frame house located on Water Avenue (see Figure 1). This house features a rectangular plan with a front gable roof, and was built in approximately

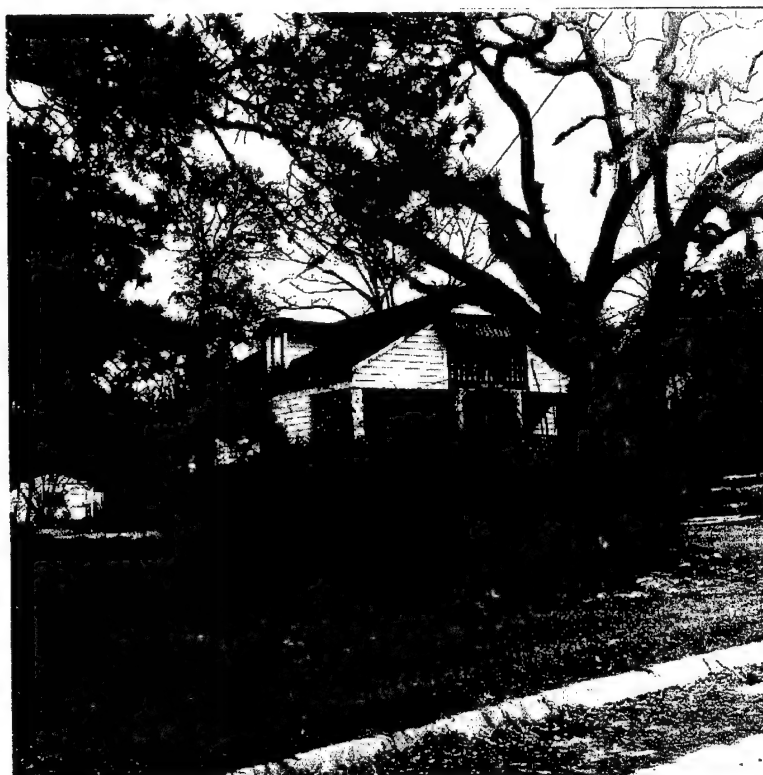


Figure 14. Site 061 198. Top: looking northeast; Bottom: looking southeast.

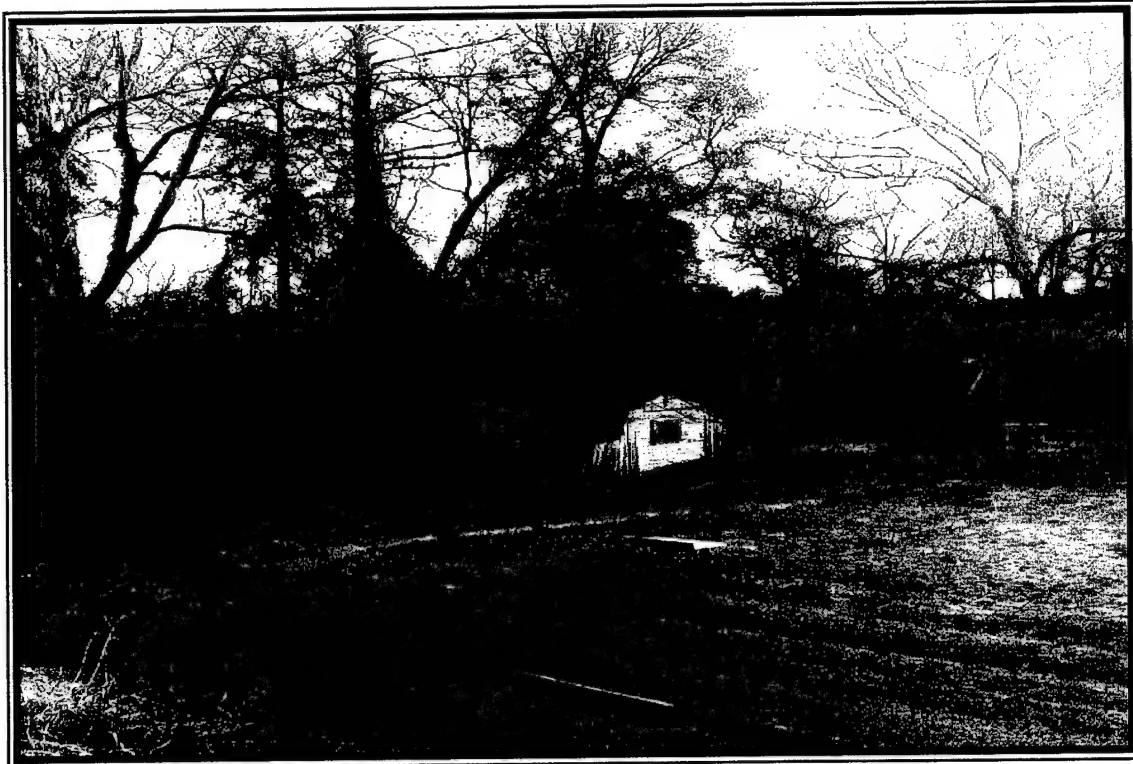


Figure 15. Shed behind Site 061 198, looking southeast.

1940. Originally, the house had a four bay facade, with two single doors flanked on each side by a single window. One of the original doors has since been covered. A shed roof porch projects from beneath the front gable, supported by simple wood posts. Figure 16 presents views of site 061 243.

Site 061 243 has been modified with the addition of synthetic siding, the removal of one of the original doors, and the replacement of the original windows and door. Site 061 243 lacks historical or architectural distinction and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 16. Site 061 243. Top: looking northeast; Bottom: looking southeast.

Site 061 244

Site 061 244 is a one story frame house built in approximately 1920, and located on Water Street (see Figure 1). Originally, the house featured a rectangular plan with a side gable roof; at an undetermined date, a front gable section was added to the right side of the facade, forming an L-shaped house. The house appears to have had two single doors, flanked on each side by a single six-over-six window. The facade along the side gable section is now asymmetrical, with an off-center single door flanked on each side by a single six-over-six window. The projecting front gable section contains a single vertical two-over-two window. Figure 17 presents views of site 061 244.

Site 061 244 has been altered with the reconfiguration of the original facade. The house is in fair condition. Site 061 244 lacks architectural or historical distinction and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 061 246

Site 061 246 is a one story frame house built in approximately 1900, and located on East Bryant Avenue (see Figure 1). The house features a hall and parlor plan with a side gable roof, and is clad in board and batten siding. The facade is symmetrical with a central single door flanked on each side by a single four-over-four window. Originally, the house had a shed roof porch supported by simple wooden posts; the porch is now collapsed. Figure 18 presents views of site 061 246.

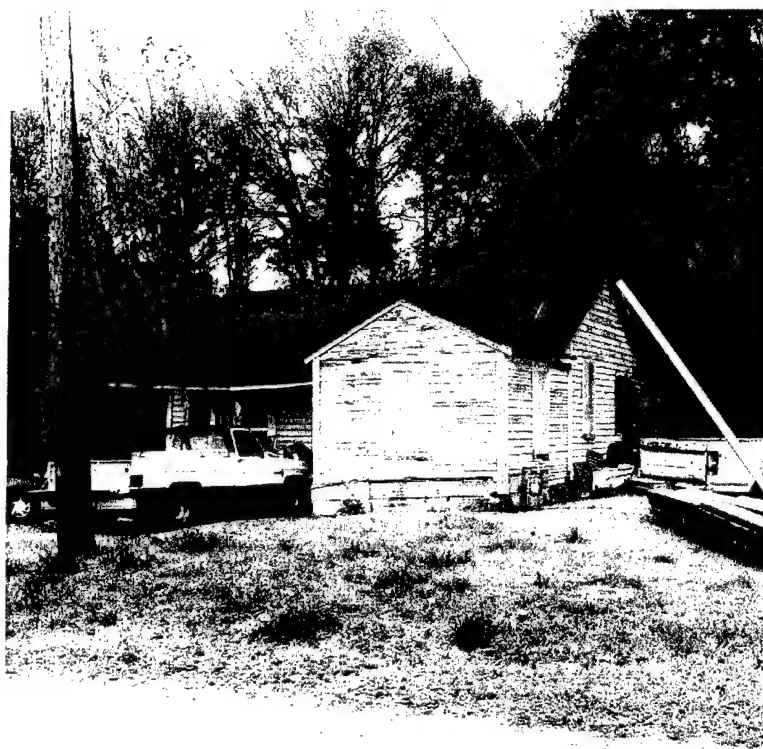


Figure 17. Site 061 244. Top: looking southeast; Bottom: looking northeast.



Figure 18. Site 061 246. Top: looking southwest; Bottom: looking southeast.

Site 061 246 is in fair to poor condition, and is abandoned. While the building has retained fair to good integrity, site 061 246 lacks additional historical or architectural integrity. We recommend site 061 246 not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 061 247

Site 061 247 is the Geneva Levee. As noted in Chapter II, the levee was constructed during the mid-1930s and completed in 1938. Construction of the levee was prompted by a devastating flood in 1929, and resulted from a combination of federal WPA funds and local efforts. The levee is roughly U-shaped, and stretches for approximately 5.0 kilometers (3.1) miles (see Figures 1 and 3). With the exception of AL Route 52, which crosses through the levee at grade in the northeastern part of Geneva, all roads which carry traffic across the levee rise over the top. Current road crossings include AL Route 52 in the northeast, Promenade Ave in the east, Westville Ave in the southeast and southwest, AL Route 27 in the southwest, and South Trinity Street in the west (Figure 19). As noted above, the L&N Railroad crosses the levee in the southeast, while there are two abandoned road crossings: Watson Street and Stevens Ferry Road, both in the southwest (Figure 20).

The levee varies in height, rising from grade to a maximum height of approximately 7.5 meters (25 feet), and in width, with a maximum width of approximately 20 meters (65 feet). Since it was constructed, the levee has become densely overgrown with trees (Figure 21).

As noted above, the levee has retained fair to good integrity. The most significant alteration has been the replacement of the original flap gates with manually operated screw



Figure 19. Geneva Levee, site 061 247. Top: Westville Ave crossing, looking west;
Bottom: AL Route 27 crossing, looking northeast.

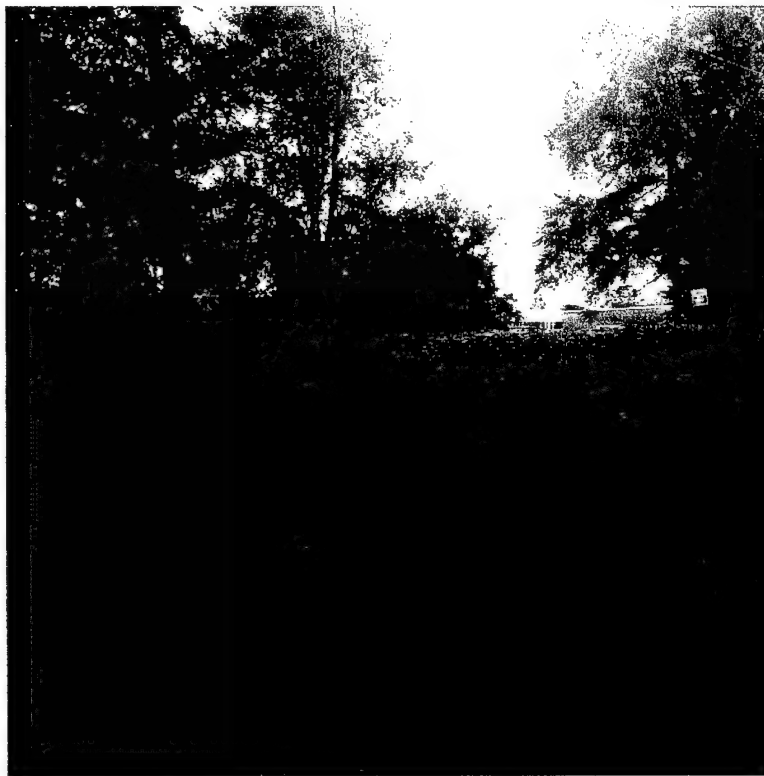


Figure 20. Geneva Levee, site 061 247. Top: abandoned Watson Street crossing, looking north; Bottom: abandoned Stevens Ferry Crossing, looking southeast.



Figure 21. Geneva Levee, site 061 247. Top: top of levee, looking north from the L&N Railroad crossing; Bottom: top of levee, looking west from Westville Ave.

gates (Figure 22). In addition, the levee is now largely overgrown with trees. Despite having retained fair to good integrity, the Geneva Levee has only modest historical significance. The levee presents few distinctive technical features such as gates or pumps, and has been tested only minimally in the prevention of floods. Therefore we recommend site 061 247 not eligible for the NRHP.

Results of the Archaeological Survey

The APE for the archaeological survey consisted of the levee footprint and three borrow pit sites (Areas A, B, and C) located approximately two miles north of the City of Geneva; the borrow pits total approximately 68 acres (see Figure 1). The three proposed borrow pit sites were identified prior to the commencement of field work. Archaeological survey of the proposed borrow pit sites consisted of systematic shovel testing at 30 meter (100 ft.) intervals. No isolated finds or archaeological sites were identified. For the present project, isolated finds are defined as four or fewer artifacts from a contemporaneous period within a 30 meter (100 foot) area, or one positive shovel test in a 30 meter (100 foot) area. A review of the Alabama State Site Files revealed no previously identified sites within the project area.

Borrow Pit A is located in a plowed field. A small ridge crosses the center of the proposed borrow pit area. A pond is present to the east of the tract. Ninety-two (92) shovel tests were excavated in Borrow Pit A (Figure 23). Soils consisted of orange-brown sandy clay topsoil, underlain by orange clay subsoil on the ridge slopes. On top of the ridge, soils

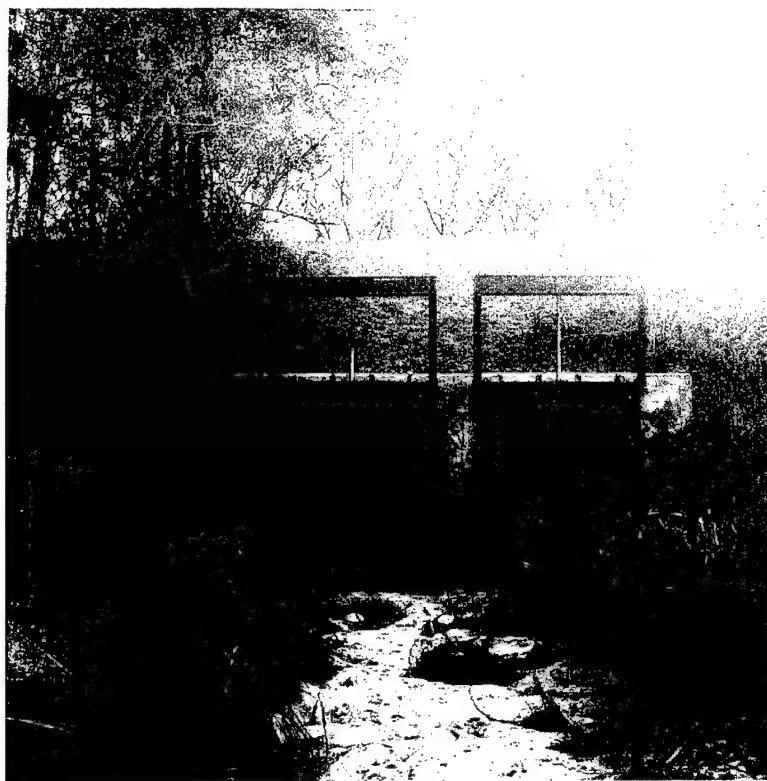


Figure 22. Geneva Levee, site 061 247, modern screw gates. Top: drainage structure 6, looking southwest; Bottom: drainage structure 3, looking east.

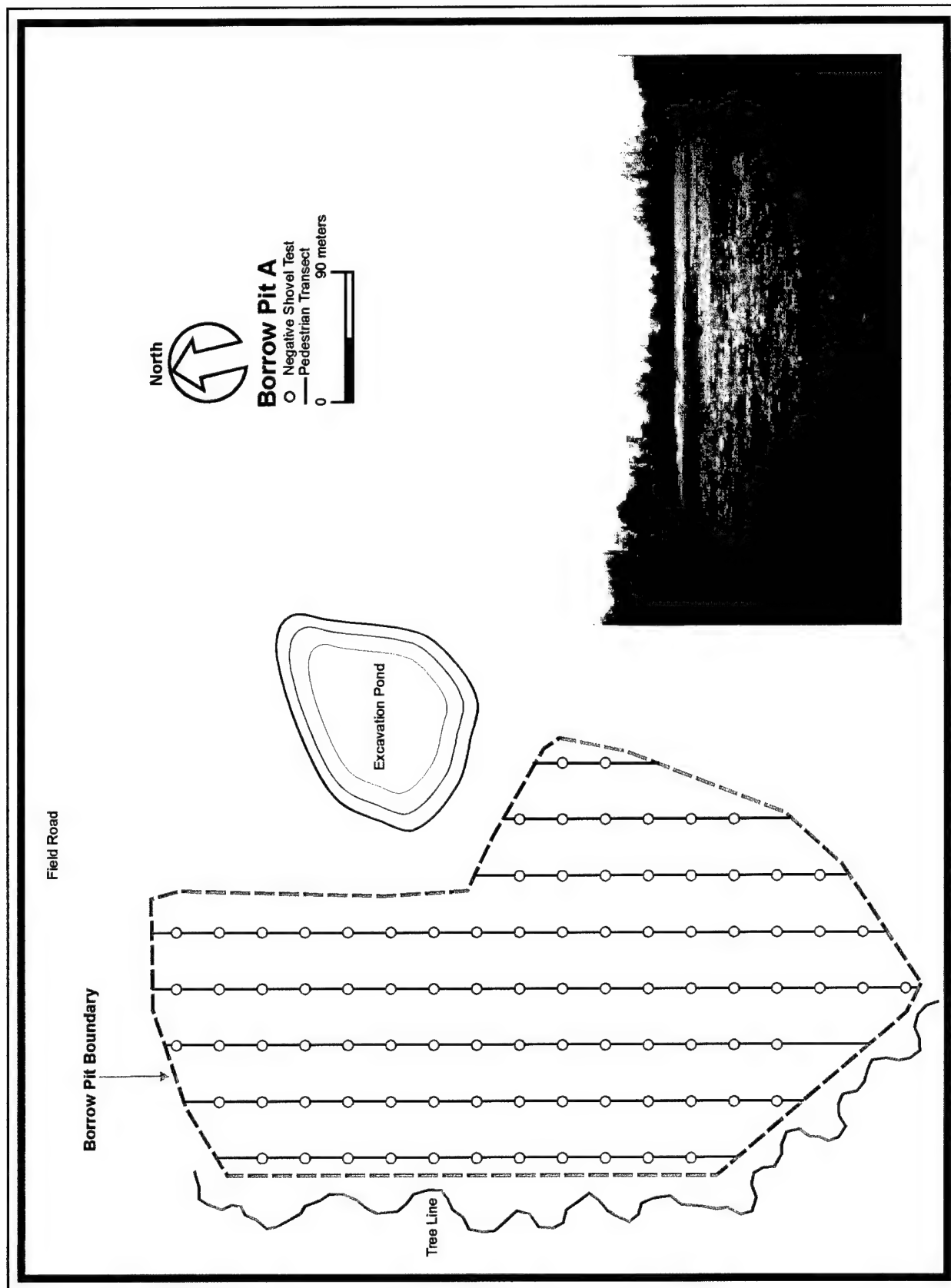


Figure 23. The location of transects in Borrow Pit A.

consisted of brown sandy loam topsoil underlain by orange clay subsoil. None of the shovel tests excavated in Borrow Pit A were positive.

Borrow Pit B is located in a grassy field. A ridge extends throughout the northern edge of the tract. Seventy-seven (77) shovel tests were excavated in Borrow Pit B (Figure 24). Soils at the ridge top consisted of brown sandy loam topsoil underlain by pale orange-brown sandy subsoil. Soils on the ridge slope consisted of brown sandy loam to light brown sandy loam topsoil underlain by orange-brown sandy subsoil. No positive shovel tests were excavated in Borrow Pit B.

Borrow Pit C is located in a cultivated field; a ridge extends through at the north end of the proposed borrow pit and a steep slope is present to the south, east, and west. Fifty-two (52) shovel tests were excavated in Borrow Pit C (Figure 25). Soils on the ridge and slope were rocky and consisted of light brown sandy loam topsoil underlain by orange sandy clay. No positive shovel tests were excavated in Borrow Pit C.

During the course of the intensive architectural survey, the Architectural Historian identified five areas along the Geneva Levee that appeared likely to contain historic archaeological deposits (see Figure 1). Archaeologists then conducted surface inspections of these five areas and, where appropriate, excavated shovel tests. Five shovel tests were excavated within these areas. One isolated find was identified.

Area A lies on the river side of the Geneva Levee on the east side of the City of Geneva. The area contains two adjoining shacks that are abandoned and heavily overgrown with vegetation. Figure 26 shows the location of Area A on a portion of the Geneva County

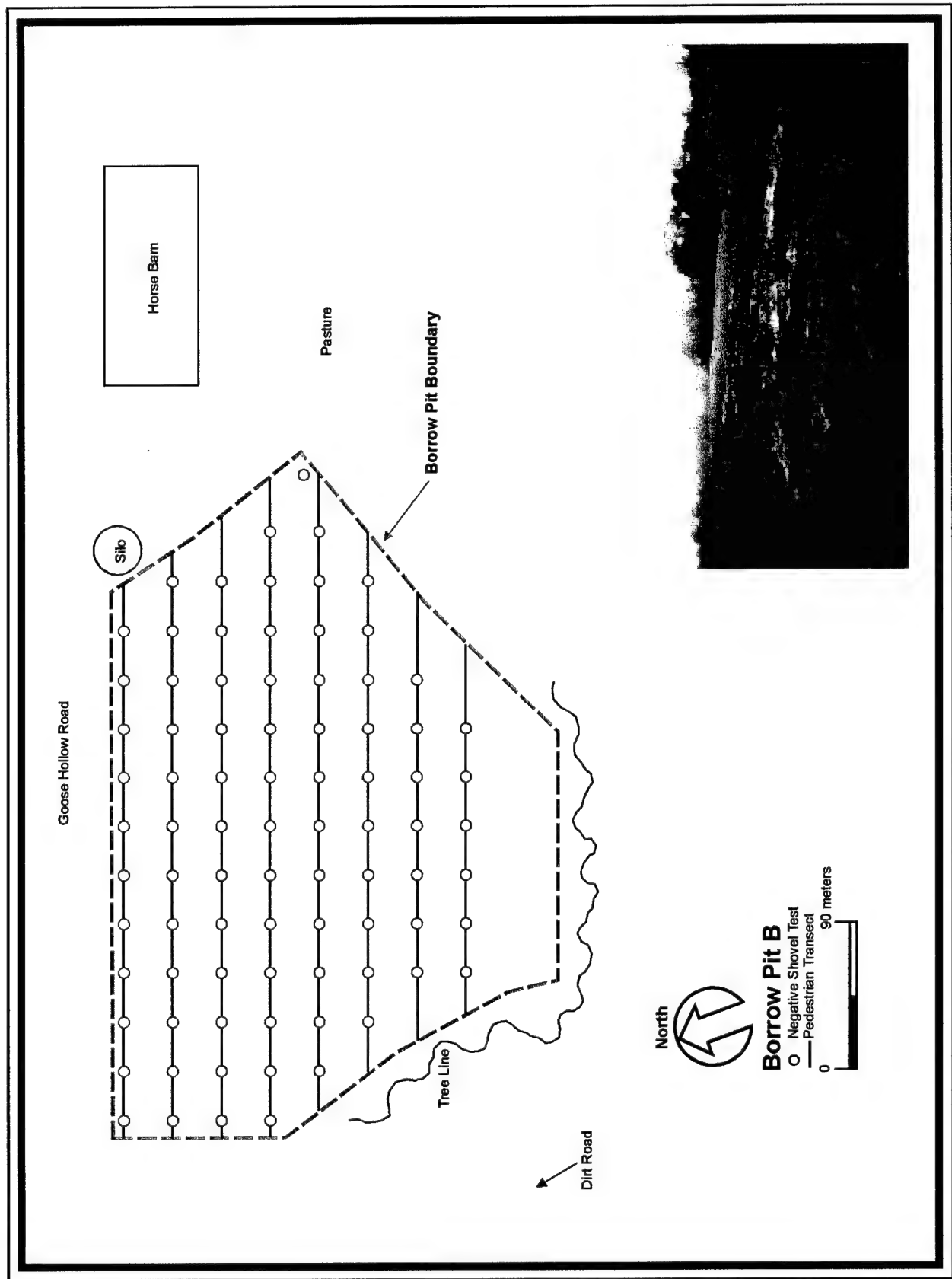


Figure 24. The location of transects in Borrow Pit B.

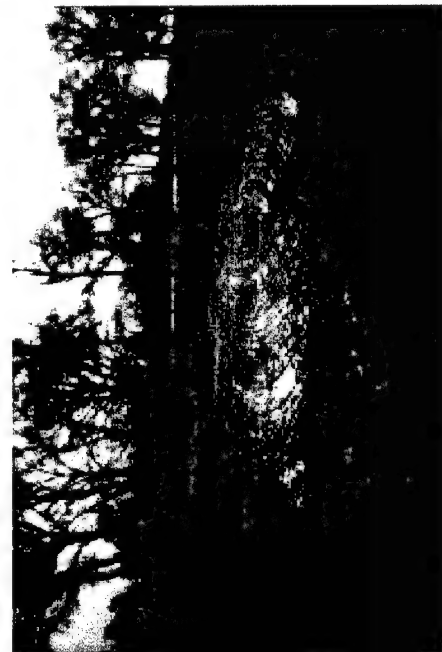
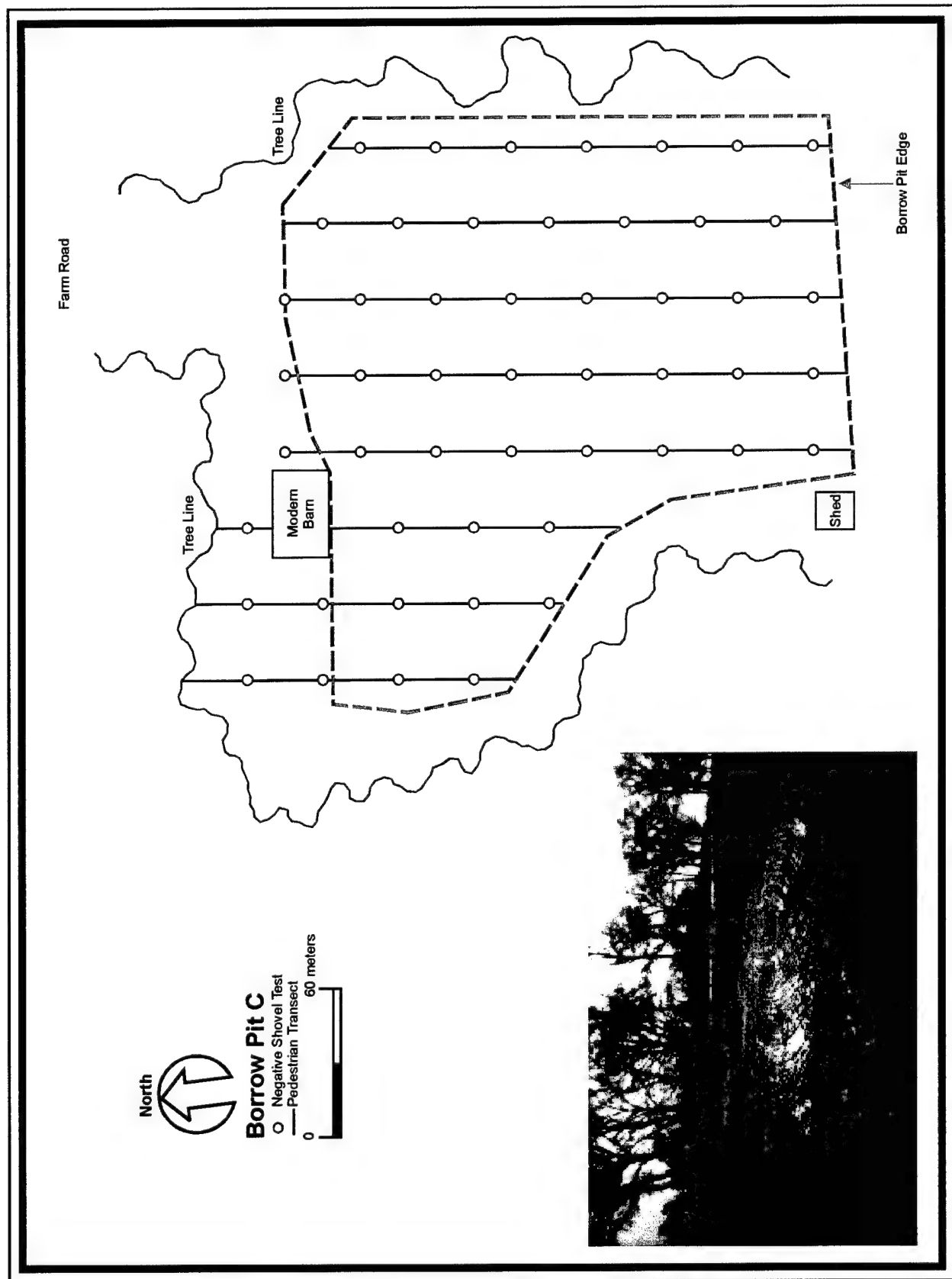


Figure 25. The location of transects in Borrow Pit C.

ownership map. Two shovel tests were excavated in Area A. Both shovel tests were negative.

Area B is located on the city side of the Geneva Levee on the south side of the City of Geneva. The area includes site 061 246. Figure 27 shows the location of Area B on a portion of the Geneva County ownership map. One shovel test was excavated in Area B. This shovel test was positive, and contained three small pieces of amethyst bottle glass.

Area C is located in a grove of live oak trees located on the city side of the Geneva Levee on the south side of the City of Geneva. Figure 28 shows the location of Area C on a portion of the Geneva County ownership map. This area was selected for examination due to the presence of live oak trees, which are often associated with historic settlements. Two shovel tests were excavated in Area C. Both shovel tests were negative.

Area D is located on the city side of the Geneva Levee in the south side of the City of Geneva. Figure 29 shows the location of Area D on a portion of the Geneva County ownership map. The area includes the remains of a frame house that has collapsed and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The house appears to be less than fifty years old. No shovel tests were excavated in Area D.

Area E is located on the city side of the Geneva Levee in the west side of the City of Geneva. The area includes a brick pile. Figure 30 shows the location of Area E on a portion of the Geneva County ownership map. The bricks and metal pipes are modern. No shovel tests were excavated in Area E.

In all five areas, soils are disturbed by previous levee construction and consist of approximately 5 centimeters of black topsoil, underlain by orange clay. One isolated find

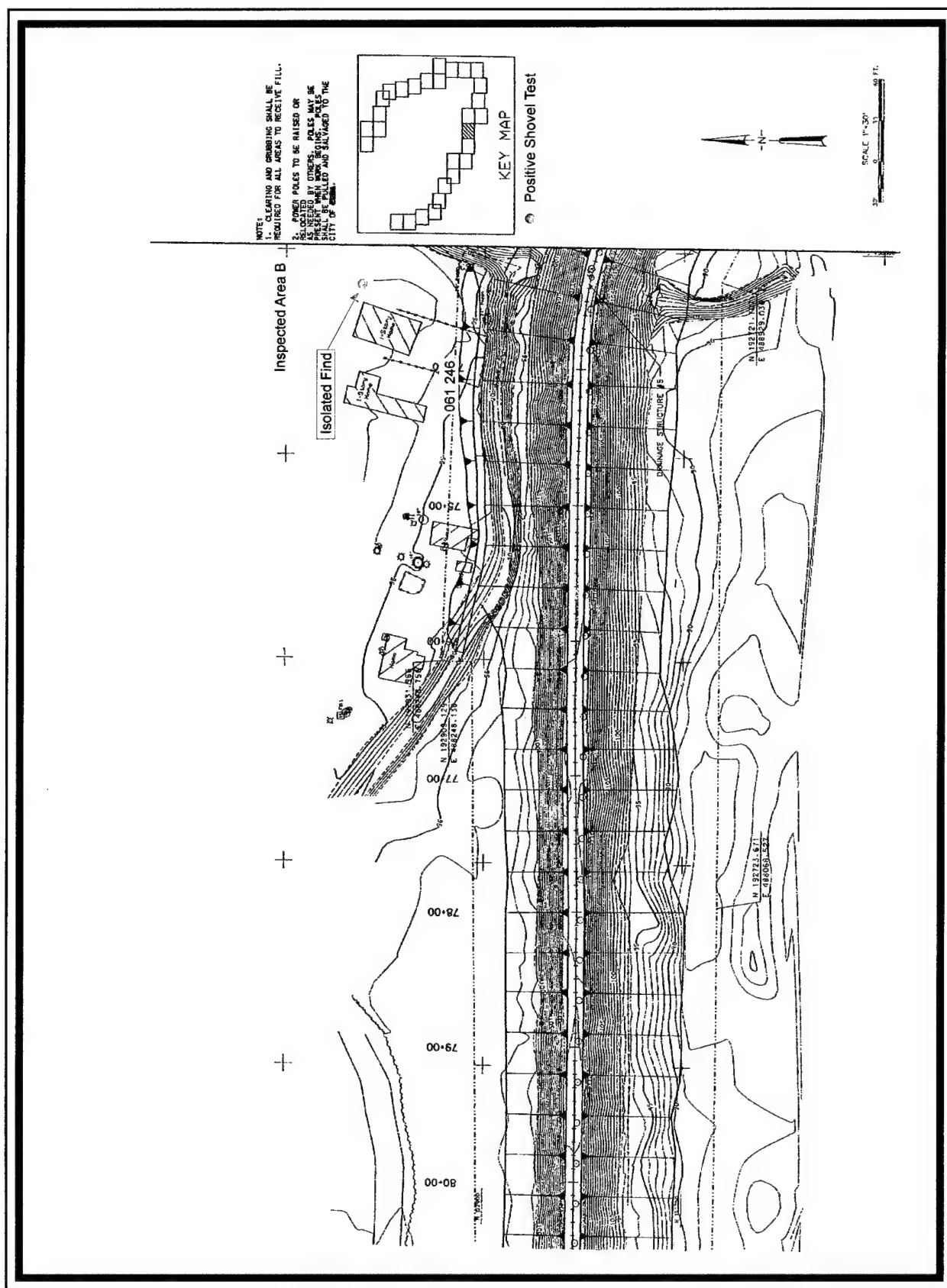


Figure 27. A portion of the Geneva County ownership map showing the location of Area B.

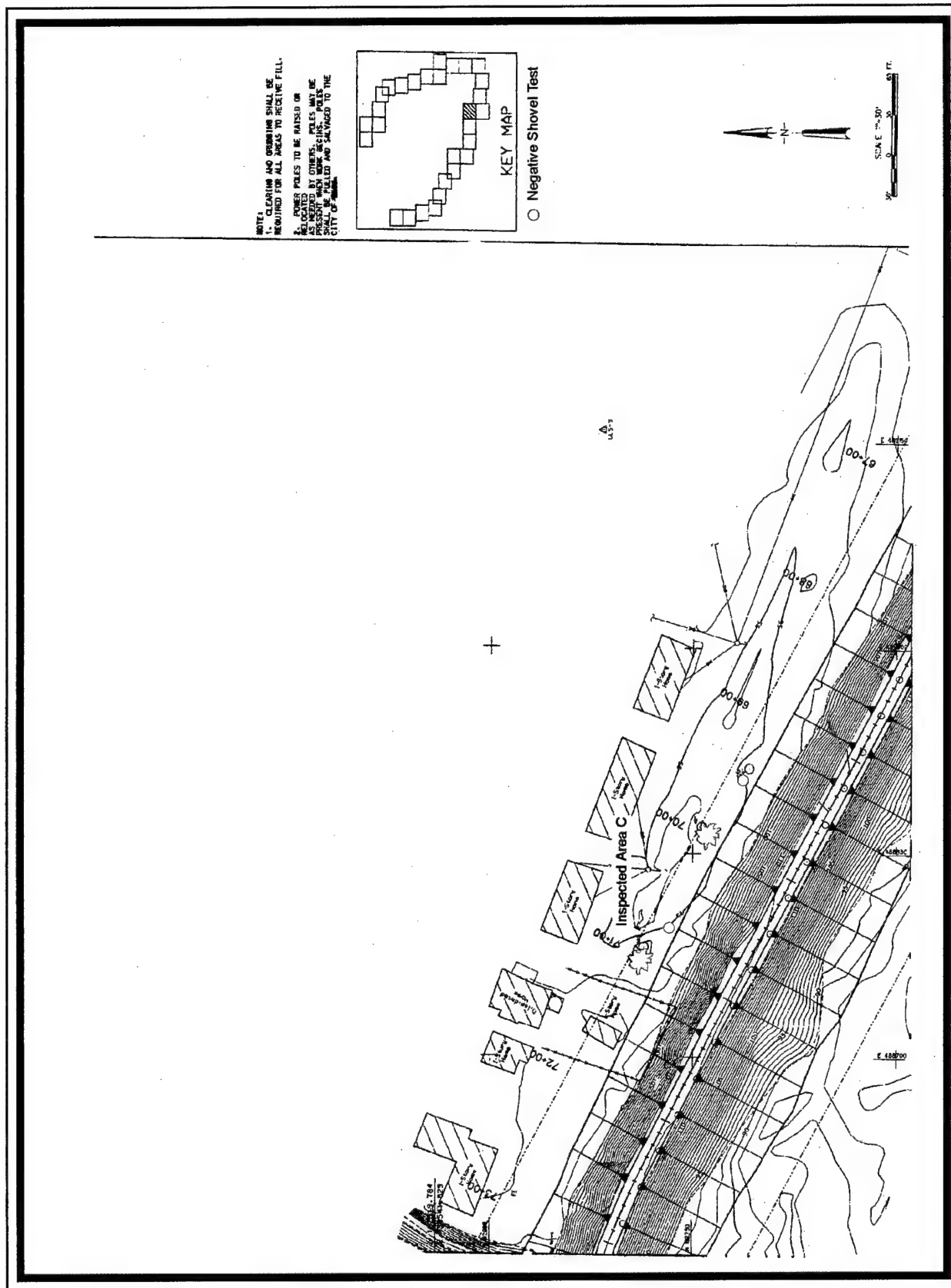


Figure 28. A portion of the Geneva County ownership map showing the location of Area C.

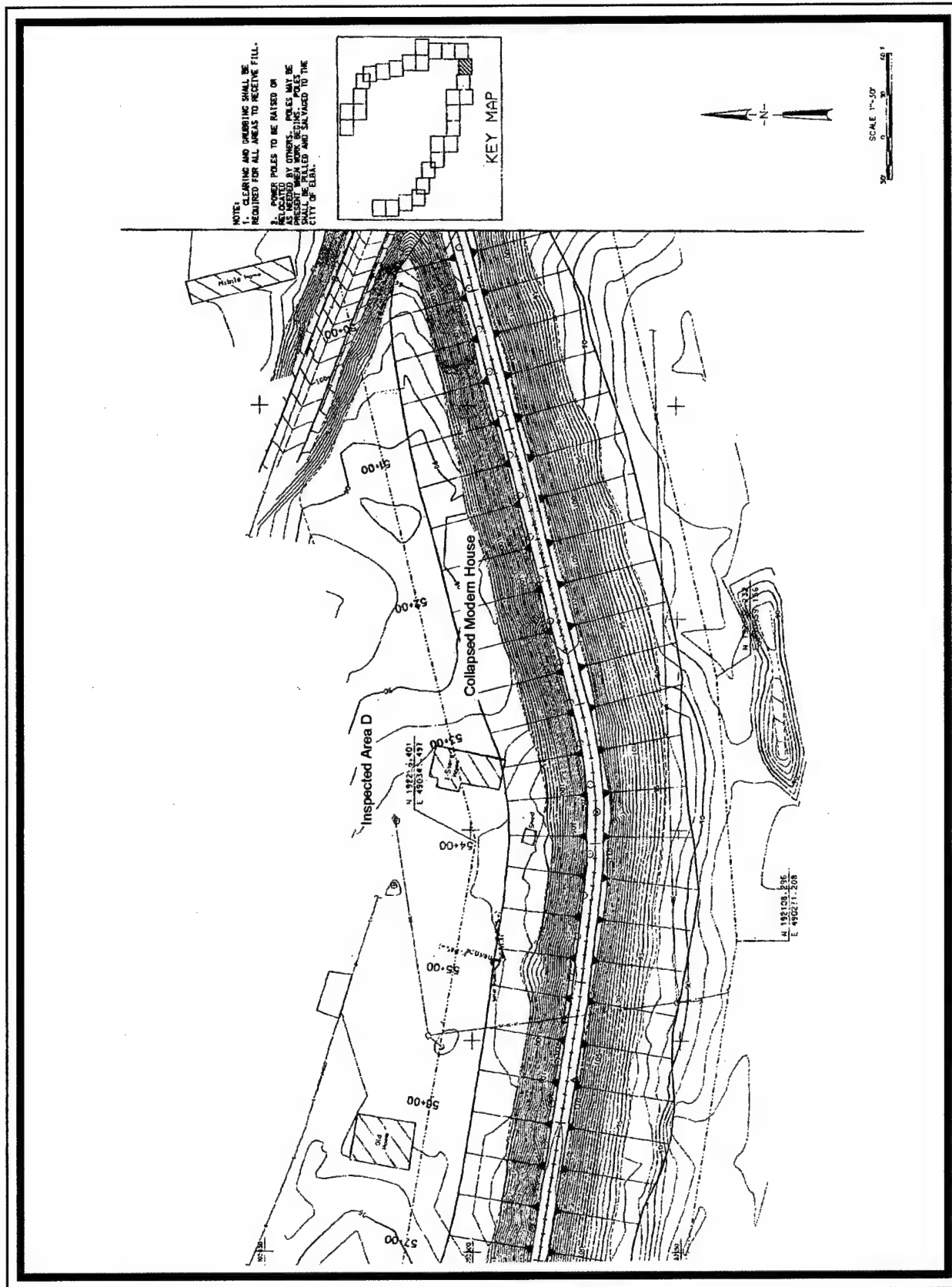


Figure 29. A portion of the Geneva County ownership map showing the location of Area D.

consisting of three pieces of amethyst glass was identified. The isolated find was located in Area B, near site 061 246, and probably is associated with that building. Generally, isolated finds are considered not eligible for the NRHP because they are unlikely to contribute any information important to the understanding of the past use of a site or region.

Summary of Recommendations

Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of the proposed Geneva Levee Rehabilitation project in the City of Geneva, Alabama including the levee rights-of-way and three proposed borrow pit sites. The intensive architectural survey of the Geneva Levee Rehabilitation Project identified 10 historic architectural resources within or adjacent to the APE. These resources include eight single family dwellings, one bridge, and the levee. The historic architectural resources range in date of construction from approximately 1867 to 1940. We recommend two of these resources (sites 061 195 and 061 245), eligible for the NRHP.

Site 061 195 is the Laird House, built in approximately 1867 by Captain H. W. Laird, and added to in approximately 1900. The original portion of the house is a one story side gable frame house with a central entrance. The second section is a tall, narrow two story front gable frame building attached to the right side of the facade of the original section. The house is in good condition and retains fair to good integrity. Site 061 195 is associated with Captain H. W. Laird, who was a leading citizen in Geneva and one of the first to build in the new town of Geneva after the flood of 1864. We recommend site 061 195 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Exploration/Settlement) for its association with the settlement of

the new town of Geneva. According to the current designs for the Geneva Levee Rehabilitation Project, proposed improvements to the Geneva levee will not affect historic property 061 195.

Site 061 245 is the L&N Railroad Bridge, built in 1901. This bridge carried the L&N Railroad over South Commerce Street. The bridge is constructed of timber, with five spans. Site 061 245 is the only remaining resource associated with the L&N Railroad, which had a profound impact on the development of the City of Geneva. It is an unusual survival of a timber frame railroad bridge. We recommend site 061 245 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Transportation) and Criterion C (Engineering). According to current designs for the Geneva Levee Rehabilitation Project, proposed improvements to the Geneva levee will not affect historic property 061 245.

The archaeological survey of three proposed borrow pit sites (Areas A, B, and C) identified no archaeological sites or isolated finds. Archaeologists identified no archaeological sites in selected areas within the levee footprint. One isolated find (three amethyst bottle glass fragments) was identified near historic architectural resource 061 246. The improvements associated with the proposed Geneva Levee Rehabilitation project will not affect any historic properties.

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Appendix A.

Alabama Statewide Survey Forms

Appendix A.

Alabama Statewide Survey Forms

Structure Number: 061-037 Survey Number: _____

Photograph Number: roll 2 negative 1-12
1-3

County Name: GENEVA

Section/Township/Range: _____ - _____ - _____

Historic Name: WALLACE HOUSE

UTM - EASTING: _____

NORTHING: _____

Common Name: _____

Quadrangle Sheet: GENEVA EAST

Street Number: _____ Street Name: SOUTH BURLAND ST.

Tax Map Number: 34-18-04-20-4

Type: _____

Cross Street: EAST WALNUT ST.

Town/nearest Community: GENEVA Zip Code: _____

Proximity To Town:

_____ Unknown _____ 1-5 miles _____ Building
_____ N/A _____ 5 or more miles _____ Object
☒ W/in town limits _____ Other: _____ Site
_____ W/in 1 mile _____ Structure

USE:

Historic

Current.

_____ Unknown
_____ Vacant/Not In Use
☒ ☒ Residence - non farm
_____ Residence - farm
_____ Multiple Residence
_____ Commercial
_____ Warehouse
_____ Post Office
_____ School
_____ Church
_____ Cemetery
_____ Recreation
_____ Landscape (park, garden)
_____ Agricultural outbuilding
_____ Animal facility
_____ Manufacturing facility
_____ Other Industrial
_____ Transportation-related
_____ Other:

STYLE GROUP:

Primary

Secondary

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
☒ ☒ No Style
_____ Federal
_____ Greek Revival
_____ Italianate
_____ Gothic Revival
_____ Queen Anne
_____ Stick/Eastlake
_____ Romanesque
_____ Renaissance
_____ Colonial Revival
_____ Classical Revival
_____ Tudor Revival
_____ Mediterranean/Spanish Rev
_____ Craftsman
_____ Moderne
_____ Art Deco
_____ International
_____ Other:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: _____

1900 ca.

COMMON RESIDENTIAL FORM:

_____ Unknown
_____ Bungalow
_____ Coastal Cottage
_____ Creole Cottage
_____ Dogtrot
_____ Dogtrot - enclosed
_____ Double pen
_____ Early 19th cent. vernacular
☒ _____ Early 20th cent. vernacular
_____ Extended I-House
_____ Foursquare
_____ I-House
_____ I-House with ell
_____ L-cottage
_____ Late 19th cent. vernacular
_____ Mid 20th cent. vernacular
_____ Pyramidal roof
_____ Raised cottage
_____ Ranch
_____ Saddlebag
_____ Shotgun
_____ Single pen - rectangular
_____ Single pen - square
_____ Spraddle roof
_____ T-cottage
_____ Other:

OVERALL SHAPE: DEPTH:

_____ Unknown _____ Unknown
_____ N/A _____ N/A
_____ Irregular _____ 1 room
_____ Rectangular _____ 2 rooms
_____ Rectangular ☒ _____ 3 or more
_____ W/ell _____ Other:
_____ Square
_____ H-shaped
_____ L-shaped
☒ _____ T-shaped
_____ U-shaped
_____ Other

HEIGHT:

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
☒ _____ 1 story
_____ 1½ story
_____ 2 story
_____ 2 ½ story
_____ Other:

NON-RESIDENTIAL FORM:

_____ Unknown
[COMMERCIAL]
_____ Free standing - gable front
_____ Free standing - parapet front
_____ Free standing - flat roof
_____ One-part commercial block
_____ Two-part commercial block
_____ Other:

[RELIGIOUS]

_____ Front gable - no steeple
_____ Front gable - center steeple
_____ Front gable - side steeple
_____ Front gable central tower
_____ Front gable - side tower
_____ Front gable - twin tower
_____ Cross gable - tower in ell
_____ Rotunda
_____ Other:

MAIN ROOF CONFIGURATION:

_____ Unknown
[GABLE]
_____ Clipped gable
☒ _____ Cross gable
_____ Front-orientated
_____ Multi-gables
_____ Side-oriented
_____ Spraddle
[HIP]
_____ Gable on hip
_____ Hip
_____ Hip with cross gables
_____ Hip w/ double front gables
_____ Hip w/ triple front gables
_____ Pyramidal
[Other Roof Configurations]
_____ Flat
_____ Gambrel
_____ Monitor
_____ Parapet Flat
_____ Shed
_____ Other:

ROOF MATERIAL:

_____ Asphalt
_____ Metal
☒ _____ Composite (asbestos, fiber)
_____ Slate
_____ Tile

FEATURES: (UP TO 4)

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A

_____ Belfry
_____ Decorative dormer
☒ _____ Decorative gable
_____ Dormer
_____ Steeple/Spire/Fletch
_____ Tower/Turret
_____ Other:

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL-ORIGINAL:

Primary

Secondary

_____ Unknown
[Wood]
☒ ☒ Plain weatherboard
_____ Beaded weatherboard
_____ Drop siding/Novelty board
_____ Flush board
_____ Board and Batten

[Brick]

_____ Common bond
_____ Flemish bond
_____ Mixed bond
_____ Veneer
_____ Undetermined bond

[Stone]

_____ Cut
_____ Rubble

[Stucco]

_____ Stucco

[Log]

_____ Full dovetail
_____ Half dovetail
_____ V-notch
_____ Diamond notch
_____ Square notch
_____ Saddle notch
_____ Log w/weatherboard

[Metal]

_____ Corrugated metal
_____ Sheet
_____ Aluminum siding

[Concrete]

_____ Concrete/cinder block
_____ Reinforced concrete

Other:

[Synthetics]

_____ Vinyl siding
_____ Plastic
_____ Fiberglass
_____ Composite

[Asbestos]

_____ Asbestos

[Asphalt]

___ Asphalt
___ [Other]

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL REPLACEMENT:

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ Aluminum siding
___ Asbestos siding
___ Brick veneer
___ PermaStone
___ Similar to original
___ Vinyl siding
___ Weatherboard
___ Other:

PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
☒ Altered
___ Not original - contemporary
___ Not original but historic
___ Original
___ Reconstruction
___ Removed or fallen
___ Stoop
___ Other: NEW PORCH BASE

PRINCIPAL PORCH TYPE:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
☒ Attached
___ Inset/Loggia
___ Recessed
___ Other:

FOUNDATION MATERIAL:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Brick
___ Stone
___ Poured concrete
___ Concrete block
___ Wood
☒ Other: BRICK PIER

FOUNDATION TYPE:

___ Continuous
___ Piers
___ Piers with infill
___ Slab
___ Other:

CHIMNEY CONFIGURATION:

Number: 1
___ Exterior
☒ Interior
___ Central
___ End
___ Other:

CHIMNEY MATERIALS:

(all that apply)
___ Stone
☒ Brick
___ Concrete block
___ Poured concrete

WINDOW TYPE & MATERIAL:

Pane configuration: 12/9
(e.g. 6/6, 4/1, etc.)
___ Fixed
☒ Double hung
___ Casement
___ Other:
___ Wood
___ Metal

OUTBUILDINGS/SUPPORT:

(up to 6)

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ Animal pens/shelter
___ Barn
___ Blacksmith
___ Cemetery
___ Cotton gin house
___ Crib
___ Delco generator
___ Fence/wall
___ Garage
___ Gazebo/summerhouse
___ Greenhouse
___ Ice house
___ Kitchen
___ Kitchen with breezeway
___ Office
___ Original equipment/machine
___ Other dwelling
___ Privy
___ Root cellar
___ School
___ Shed
___ Silo
___ Slave dwelling
___ Smokehouse
___ Stable
___ Tenant dwelling
___ Well/spring house
___ Other:

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

(up to 4)

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ [YARD SETTING]
___ Casual/unplanned
___ Designed plantings/planting bed
___ Designed drives/walks
___ Designed fencing/walls
___ Formal/geometric
___ Informal/picturesque
___ Terracing/contouring
___ [RURAL LANDSCAPE]
___ Drainage/irrigation
___ Fence/hedgerows
___ Field systems
___ Pasture
___ Pecan/other groves/orchards
___ Terracing/contouring
___ Other:

NATIONAL REGISTER

ELIGIBILITY:

___ Individual - field determined
___ District - field determined
___ contributing
___ noncontributing
why:
☒ Not eligible
why: INTEGRITY
___ Other:

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

ONE-STORY T-SHAPED FRAME HOUSE. A SINGLE DOOR ON EACH OF THE CROSS-GABLE WINGS, BENEATH A HIP ROOF PORCH THAT WRAPS AROUND THREE SIDES. DECORATIVE VERGE BOARDS ON ALL GABLES.

Structure Number: 061-187 Survey Number: _____

Photograph Number: roll 5 negative 7-12

County Name: GENEVA

Section/Township/Range: _____ - _____ - _____

Historic Name: _____

UTM - EASTING: _____

NORTHING: _____

Common Name: _____

Quadrangle Sheet: GENEVA EAST

Tax Map Number: 34-18-09-29-2

Street Number: 204 Street Name: WATER AVE

Cross Street: _____

Town/nearest Community: GENEVA Zip Code: _____

Proximity To Town:

_____ Unknown _____ 1-5 miles _____ Building
_____ N/A _____ 5 or more miles _____ Object
☒ W/in town limits _____ Other: _____ Site
_____ W/in 1 mile _____ Structure

USE:

Historic

Current.

_____ Unknown
_____ Vacant/Not In Use
☒ Residence - non farm
☒ Residence - farm
_____ Multiple Residence
_____ Commercial
_____ Warehouse
_____ Post Office
_____ School
_____ Church
_____ Cemetery
_____ Recreation
_____ Landscape (park, garden)
_____ Agricultural outbuilding
_____ Animal facility
_____ Manufacturing facility
_____ Other Industrial
_____ Transportation-related
_____ Other:

STYLE GROUP:

Primary

Secondary

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
☒ ☒ No Style
_____ Federal
_____ Greek Revival
_____ Italianate
_____ Gothic Revival
_____ Queen Anne
_____ Stick/Eastlake
_____ Romanesque
_____ Renaissance
_____ Colonial Revival
_____ Classical Revival
_____ Tudor Revival
_____ Mediterranean/Spanish Rev
_____ Craftsman
_____ Moderne
_____ Art Deco
_____ International
_____ Other:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: _____

1900 ca.

COMMON RESIDENTIAL FORM:

_____ Unknown
_____ Bungalow
_____ Coastal Cottage
_____ Creole Cottage
_____ Dogtrot
_____ Dogtrot - enclosed
_____ Double pen
_____ Early 19th cent. vernacular
☒ Early 20th cent. vernacular
_____ Extended I-House
_____ Foursquare
_____ I-House
_____ I-House with ell
_____ L-cottage
_____ Late 19th cent. vernacular
_____ Mid 20th cent. vernacular
_____ Pyramidal roof
_____ Raised cottage
_____ Ranch
_____ Saddlebag
_____ Shotgun
_____ Single pen - rectangular
_____ Single pen - square
_____ Spraddle roof
_____ T-cottage
_____ Other:

OVERALL SHAPE:

DEPTH:

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
_____ Irregular
☒ Rectangular
_____ Rectangular
_____ W/ell
_____ Square
_____ H-shaped
_____ L-shaped
_____ T-shaped
_____ U-shaped
_____ Other:

HEIGHT:

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
☒ 1 story
_____ 1½ story
_____ 2 story
_____ 2 ½ story
_____ Other:

NON-RESIDENTIAL FORM:

_____ Unknown
[COMMERCIAL]
_____ Free standing - gable front
_____ Free standing - parapet front
_____ Free standing - flat roof
_____ One-part commercial block
_____ Two-part commercial block
_____ Other:
[RELIGIOUS]
_____ Front gable - no steeple
_____ Front gable - center steeple
_____ Front gable - side steeple
_____ Front gable central tower
_____ Front gable - side tower
_____ Front gable - twin tower
_____ Cross gable - tower in ell
_____ Rotunda
_____ Other:

MAIN ROOF CONFIGURATION:

_____ Unknown
[GABLE]
_____ Clipped gable
_____ Cross gable
_____ Front-orientated
_____ Multi-gables
☒ Side-oriented
_____ Spraddle
[HIP]
_____ Gable on hip
_____ Hip
_____ Hip with cross gables
_____ Hip w/ double front gables
_____ Hip w/ triple front gables
_____ Pyramidal
[Other Roof Configurations]
_____ Flat
_____ Gambrel
_____ Monitor
_____ Parapet Flat
_____ Shed
_____ Other:

ROOF MATERIAL:

_____ Asphalt
_____ Metal
☒ Composite (asbestos, fiber)
_____ Slate
_____ Tile

FEATURES: (UP TO 4)

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A

_____ Belfry
_____ Decorative dormer
_____ Decorative gable
_____ Dormer
_____ Steeple/Spire/Fletcher
_____ Tower/Turret
_____ Other:

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL- ORIGINAL:

Primary

Secondary

_____ Unknown
[Wood]
☒ ☒ Plain weatherboard
_____ Beaded weatherboard
_____ Drop siding/Novelty board
_____ Flush board
_____ Board and Batten
[Brick]

_____ Common bond
_____ Flemish bond
_____ Mixed bond
_____ Veneer
_____ Undetermined bond

[Stone]

_____ Cut
_____ Rubble

[Stucco]

_____ Stucco

[Log]

_____ Full dovetail
_____ Half dovetail
_____ V-dovetail
_____ Diamond notch
_____ Square notch
_____ Saddle notch
_____ Log w/weatherboard

[Metal]

_____ Corrugated metal
_____ Sheet
_____ Aluminum siding

[Concrete]

_____ Concrete/cinder block
_____ Reinforced concrete
_____ Other:

[Synthetics]

_____ Vinyl siding
_____ Plastic
_____ Fiberglass
_____ Composite

[Asbestos]

_____ Asbestos
[Asphalt]

___ Asphalt
[Other]

**EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL
REPLACEMENT:**

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ Aluminum siding
___ Asbestos siding
___ Brick veneer
___ Permastone
___ Similar to original
___ Vinyl siding
___ Weatherboard
___ Other:

PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Altered
___ Not original - contemporary
___ Not original but historic
☒ Original
___ Reconstruction
___ Removed or fallen
___ Stoop
___ Other:

PRINCIPAL PORCH TYPE:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
☒ Attached
___ Inset/Loggia
___ Recessed
___ Other:

FOUNDATION MATERIAL:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
☒ Brick
___ Stone
___ Poured concrete
___ Concrete block
___ Wood
___ Other:

FOUNDATION TYPE:

___ Continuous
☒ Piers
___ Piers with infill
___ Slab
___ Other:

CHIMNEY CONFIGURATION:

Number: 1
☒ ___ Exterior
___ ___ Interior
___ ___ Central
___ ___ End
___ ___ Other:

CHIMNEY MATERIALS:

(all that apply)
___ Stone
☒ Brick
___ Concrete block
___ Poured concrete

WINDOW TYPE & MATERIAL:

Pane configuration: 4/4
(e.g. 6/6, 4/1, etc.)
___ Fixed
☒ Double hung
___ Casement
___ Other:
___ Wood
___ Metal

OUTBUILDINGS/SUPPORT:

(up to 6)

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ Animal pens/shelter
___ Barn
___ Blacksmith
___ Cemetery
___ Cotton gin house
___ Crib
___ Delco generator
___ Fence/wall
___ Garage
___ Gazebo/summerhouse
___ Greenhouse
___ Ice house
___ Kitchen
___ Kitchen with breezeway
___ Office
___ Original equipment/machine
___ Other dwelling
___ Privy
___ Root cellar
___ School
___ Shed
___ Silo
___ Slave dwelling
___ Smokehouse
___ Stable
___ Tenant dwelling
___ Well/spring house
___ Other:

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

(up to 4)

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ [YARD SETTING]
___ Casual/unplanned
___ Designed plantings/planting
bed
___ Designed drives/walks
___ Designed fencing/walls
___ Formal/geometric
___ Informal/picturesque
___ Terracing/contouring
___ [RURAL LANDSCAPE]
___ Drainage/irrigation
___ Fence/hedgerows
___ Field systems
___ Pasture
___ Pecan/other groves/orchards
___ Terracing/contouring
___ Other:

NATIONAL REGISTER

ELIGIBILITY:

___ Individual - field determined
___ District - field determined
___ contributing
___ noncontributing
why: _____
☒ Not eligible
why: SIGNIFICANCE
___ Other:

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH A SIDE GABLE ROOF AND AN EXTERIOR BRICK
CHIMNEY ON ~~BOTH~~ ^{BOTH} SIDES. SYMMETRICAL FIVE-BAY FACADE WITH THREE
SINGLE DOORS AND TWO SINGLE WINDOWS.

Structure Number: 061-195 Survey Number: _____

Photograph Number: roll 11 negative 7-12

County Name: GENEVA

Section/Township/Range: _____ - _____ - _____

Historic Name: LAIRD HOUSE

UTM - EASTING: _____

NORTHING: _____

Common Name: _____

Quadrangle Sheet: GENEVA EAST

Tax Map Number: 34-18-09-21-1-17-5

Street Number: 508 Street Name: BRYANT AVE.

Cross Street: _____

Town/nearest Community: GENEVA Zip Code: _____

Proximity To Town:

_____ Unknown _____ 1-5 miles _____ Building
_____ N/A _____ 5 or more miles _____ Object
_____ X W/in town limits _____ Other: _____ Site
_____ W/in 1 mile _____ Structure

Type:

USE:

Historic

Current

_____ Unknown
_____ Vacant/Not In Use
☒ ☒ Residence - non farm
_____ Residence - farm
_____ Multiple Residence
_____ Commercial
_____ Warehouse
_____ Post Office
_____ School
_____ Church
_____ Cemetery
_____ Recreation
_____ Landscape (park, garden)
_____ Agricultural outbuilding
_____ Animal facility
_____ Manufacturing facility
_____ Other Industrial
_____ Transportation-related
_____ Other:

STYLE GROUP:

Primary

Secondary

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
☒ ☒ No Style
_____ Federal
_____ Greek Revival
_____ Italianate
_____ Gothic Revival
_____ Queen Anne
_____ Stick/Eastlake
_____ Romanesque
_____ Renaissance
_____ Colonial Revival
_____ Classical Revival
_____ Tudor Revival
_____ Mediterranean/Spanish Rev
_____ Craftsman
_____ Moderne
_____ Art Deco
_____ International
_____ Other:

NON-RESIDENTIAL FORM:

_____ Unknown
[COMMERCIAL]
_____ Free standing - gable front
_____ Free standing - parapet front
_____ Free standing - flat roof
_____ One-part commercial block
_____ Two-part commercial block
_____ Other:

[RELIGIOUS]

_____ Front gable - no steeple
_____ Front gable - center steeple
_____ Front gable - side steeple
_____ Front gable central tower
_____ Front gable - side tower
_____ Front gable - twin tower
_____ Cross gable - tower in ell
_____ Rotunda
_____ Other:

MAIN ROOF CONFIGURATION:

_____ Unknown
[GABLE]
_____ Clipped gable
_____ Cross gable
☒ Front-orientated
_____ Multi-gables
☒ Side-orientated
_____ Spraddle
[HIP]
_____ Gable on hip
_____ Hip
_____ Hip with cross gables
_____ Hip w/ double front gables
_____ Hip w/ triple front gables
_____ Pyramidal
[Other Roof Configurations]
_____ Flat
_____ Gambrel
_____ Monitor
_____ Parapet Flat
_____ Shed
_____ Other:

ROOF MATERIAL:

_____ Asphalt
_____ Metal
☒ Composite (asbestos, fiber)
_____ Slate
_____ Tile

FEATURES: (UP TO 4)

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A

_____ Belfry
_____ Decorative dormer
_____ Decorative gable
_____ Dormer
_____ Steeple/Spire/Fletch
_____ Tower/Turret
_____ Other:

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL-ORIGINAL:

Primary

Secondary

_____ Unknown
[Wood]
_____ Plain weatherboard
☒ Beaded weatherboard
_____ Drop siding/Novelty board
_____ Flush board
_____ Board and Batten
[Brick]
_____ Common bond
_____ Flemish bond
_____ Mixed bond
_____ Veneer
_____ Undetermined bond

[Stone]

_____ Cut
_____ Rubble
[Stucco]
_____ Stucco

[Log]

_____ Full dovetail
_____ Half dovetail
_____ V-notch
_____ Diamond notch
_____ Square notch
_____ Saddle notch
_____ Log w/weatherboard

[Metal]

_____ Corrugated metal
_____ Sheet
_____ Aluminum siding

[Concrete]

_____ Concrete/cinder block
_____ Reinforced concrete

Other:

[Synthetics]

_____ Vinyl siding
_____ Plastic
_____ Fiberglass
_____ Composite

[Asbestos]

_____ Asbestos
[Asphalt]

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: _____

1867 ca.

COMMON RESIDENTIAL FORM:

_____ Unknown
_____ Bungalow
_____ Coastal Cottage
_____ Creole Cottage
_____ Dogtrot
_____ Dogtrot - enclosed
_____ Double pen
_____ Early 19th cent. vernacular
_____ Early 20th cent. vernacular
_____ Extended I-House
_____ Foursquare
_____ I-House
_____ I-House with ell
_____ L-cottage
☒ Late 19th cent. vernacular
_____ Mid 20th cent. vernacular
_____ Pyramidal roof
_____ Raised cottage
_____ Ranch
_____ Saddlebag
_____ Shotgun
_____ Single pen - rectangular
_____ Single pen - square
_____ Spraddle roof
_____ T-cottage
_____ Other:

OVERALL SHAPE: DEPTH:

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
_____ Irregular
_____ Rectangular
_____ Rectangular
_____ W/ell
_____ Square
_____ H-shaped
☒ L-shaped
_____ T-shaped
_____ U-shaped
_____ Other:

HEIGHT:

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
_____ 1 story
_____ 2 rooms
_____ 3 or more
_____ Other:
_____ 1 1/2 story
☒ 2 story
_____ 2 1/2 story
_____ Other:

___ Asphalt
[Other] _____

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL

REPLACEMENT:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Aluminum siding
___ Asbestos siding
___ Brick veneer
___ PermaStone
___ Similar to original
☒ Vinyl siding
___ Weatherboard
___ Other: _____

PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY:

☒ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Altered
___ Not original - contemporary
___ Not original but historic
___ Original
___ Reconstruction
___ Removed or fallen
___ Stoop
___ Other: _____

PRINCIPAL PORCH TYPE:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
☒ Attached
___ Inset/Loggia
___ Recessed
___ Other: _____

FOUNDATION MATERIAL:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
☒ Brick
___ Stone
___ Poured concrete
___ Concrete block
___ Wood
___ Other: _____

FOUNDATION TYPE:

___ Continuous
☒ Piers
___ Piers with infill
___ Slab
___ Other: _____

CHIMNEY CONFIGURATION:

Number: 1
☒ Exterior
___ Interior
___ Central
___ End
___ Other: _____

CHIMNEY MATERIALS:

(all that apply)
___ Stone
☒ Brick
___ Concrete block
___ Poured concrete

WINDOW TYPE & MATERIAL:

Pane configuration: 2/2
(e.g. 6/6, 4/1, etc.)
___ Fixed
☒ Double hung
___ Casement
___ Other: _____
___ Wood
___ Metal

OUTBUILDINGS/SUPPORT:

(up to 6)

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ Animal pens/shelter
___ Barn
___ Blacksmith
___ Cemetery
___ Cotton gin house
___ Crib
___ Delco generator
___ Fence/wall
___ Garage
___ Gazebo/summerhouse
___ Greenhouse
___ Ice house
___ Kitchen
___ Kitchen with breezeway
___ Office
___ Original equipment/machine
___ Other dwelling
___ Privy
___ Root cellar
___ School
___ Shed
___ Silo
___ Slave dwelling
___ Smokehouse
___ Stable
___ Tenant dwelling
___ Well/spring house
___ Other: _____

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

(up to 4)

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
[YARD SETTING]
___ Casual/unplanned
___ Designed plantings/planting bed
___ Designed drives/walks
___ Designed fencing/walls
___ Formal/geometric
___ Informal/picturesque
___ Terracing/contouring
[RURAL LANDSCAPE]
___ Drainage/irrigation
___ Fence/hedgerows
___ Field systems
___ Pasture
___ Pecan/other groves/orchards
___ Terracing/contouring
___ Other: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER

ELIGIBILITY:

☒ Individual - field determined
___ District - field determined
___ contributing
___ noncontributing
why: _____
___ Not eligible
why: _____
___ Other: _____

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

TWO HOUSES THAT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TOGETHER. THE EARLIEST IS A ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH A SIDE GABLE ROOF. THIS SECTION HAS BEADED WEATHERBOARD SIDING AND AN EXTERIOR BRICK CHIMNEY ON THE LEFT SIDE. THE LATER SECTION, C. 1900, IS A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH THE ENTRANCE ON THE SIDE AND A GABLE END FACING THE STREET. THE FACADE IS COVERED BY A TWO-TIER PORCH, WHILE THE GABLE END FEATURES A PROTECTING THREE-SIDED BAY. THIS SECTION IS CLAD IN VINYL SIDING.

Structure Number: 061-197 Survey Number:

Photograph Number: roll 6 negative 1-6

County Name: GENEVA

Section/Township/Range: - - -

Historic Name:

UTM - EASTING: NORTHING:

Common Name:

Quadrangle Sheet: GENEVA EAST
Tax Map Number: 34-18-09-29-1-17-1

Street Number: Street Name: WESTVILLE AVENUE

Cross Street: COMMERCE STREET

Town/nearest Community: GENEVA Zip Code:

Proximity To Town: Type:
Unknown 1-5 miles Building
N/A 5 or more miles Object
X W/in town limits Other: Site
W/in 1 mile Structure

USE:
Historic
Current:
Unknown
Vacant/Not In Use
X X Residence - non farm
Residence - farm
Multiple Residence
Commercial
Warehouse
Post Office
School
Church
Cemetery
Recreation
Landscape (park, garden)
Agricultural outbuilding
Animal facility
Manufacturing facility
Other Industrial
Transportation-related
Other:

STYLE GROUP:
Primary
Secondary
Unknown
N/A
X X No Style
Federal
Greek Revival
Italianate
Gothic Revival
Queen Anne
Stick/Eastlake
Romanesque
Renaissance
Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Mediterranean/Spanish Rev
Craftsman
Moderne
Art Deco
International
Other:

NON-RESIDENTIAL FORM:
Unknown
[COMMERCIAL]
Free standing - gable front
Free standing - parapet front
Free standing - flat roof
One-part commercial block
Two-part commercial block
Other:
[RELIGIOUS]
Front gable - no steeple
Front gable - center steeple
Front gable - side steeple
Front gable central tower
Front gable - side tower
Front gable - twin tower
Cross gable - tower in ell
Rotunda
Other:

Belfry
Decorative dormer
Decorative gable
Dormer
Steeple/Spire/Fletch
Tower/Turret
Other:
EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL-
ORIGINAL:
Primary
Secondary
Unknown
[Wood]
Plain weatherboard
Beaded weatherboard
Drop siding/Novelty board
Flush board
Board and Batten
[Brick]
Common bond
Flemish bond
Mixed bond
Veneer
Undetermined bond
[Stone]
Cut
Rubble
[Stucco]
Stucco
[Log]
Full dovetail
Half dovetail
V-notch
Diamond notch
Square notch
Saddle notch
Log w/weatherboard
[Metal]
Corrugated metal
Sheet
Aluminum siding
[Concrete]
Concrete/cinder block
Reinforced concrete
Other:
[Synthetics]
Vinyl siding
Plastic
Fiberglass
Composite
[Asbestos]
Asbestos
[Asphalt]

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1910 CA.

COMMON RESIDENTIAL FORM:
Unknown
Bungalow
Coastal Cottage
Creole Cottage
Dogtrot
Dogtrot - enclosed
Double pen
Early 19th cent. vernacular
X Early 20th cent. vernacular
Extended I-House
Foursquare
I-House
I-House with ell
L-cottage
Late 19th cent. vernacular
Mid 20th cent. vernacular
Pyramidal roof
Raised cottage
Ranch
Saddlebag
Shotgun
Single pen - rectangular
Single pen - square
Spraddle roof
T-cottage
Other:

MAIN ROOF CONFIGURATION:
Unknown
[GABLE]
Clipped gable
Cross gable
Front-orientated
Multi-gables
Side-oriented
Spraddle
[HIP]
Gable on hip
Hip
Hip with cross gables
Hip w/ double front gables
Hip w/ triple front gables
Pyramidal
[Other Roof Configurations]
Flat
Gambrel
Monitor
Parapet Flat
Shed
Other:

OVERALL SHAPE: DEPTH:
Unknown Unknown
N/A N/A
Irregular 1 room
X Rectangular X 2 rooms
Rectangular 3 or more
W/ell Other:
Square
H-shaped
L-shaped
T-shaped
U-shaped
Other:
HEIGHT:
Unknown
N/A
X 1 story
1 1/2 story
2 story
2 1/2 story
Other:

ROOF MATERIAL:
Asphalt
Metal
Composite (asbestos, fiber)
Slate
Tile
FEATURES: (UP TO 4)
Unknown
N/A

☒ Asphalt
[Other]

**EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL
REPLACEMENT:**

☐ Unknown
☐ N/A
☐ Aluminum siding
☐ Asbestos siding
☐ Brick veneer
☐ PermaStone
☐ Similar to original
☐ Vinyl siding
☐ Weatherboard
☐ Other:

PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY:

☒ Unknown
☐ N/A
☐ Altered
☐ Not original - contemporary
☐ Not original but historic
☐ Original
☐ Reconstruction
☐ Removed or fallen
☐ Stoop
☐ Other:

PRINCIPAL PORCH TYPE:

☐ Unknown
☐ N/A
☒ Attached
☐ Inset/Loggia
☐ Recessed
☐ Other:

FOUNDATION MATERIAL:

☐ Unknown
☐ N/A
☒ Brick
☐ Stone
☐ Poured concrete
☐ Concrete block
☐ Wood
☐ Other:

FOUNDATION TYPE:

☐ Continuous
☐ Piers
☒ Piers with infill
☐ Slab
☐ Other:

CHIMNEY CONFIGURATION:

Number: 1
☒ Exterior
☐ Interior
☐ Central
☐ End
☐ Other:

CHIMNEY MATERIALS:

(all that apply)
☐ Stone
☒ Brick
☐ Concrete block
☐ Poured concrete

WINDOW TYPE & MATERIAL:

Pane configuration: 4/4
(e.g. 6/6, 4/1, etc.)
☐ Fixed
☒ Double hung
☐ Casement
☐ Other:
☐ Wood
☐ Metal

OUTBUILDINGS/SUPPORT:

(up to 6)
☐ Unknown
☒ N/A
☐ Animal pens/shelter
☐ Barn
☐ Blacksmith
☐ Cemetery
☐ Cotton gin house
☐ Crib
☐ Delco generator
☐ Fence/wall
☐ Garage
☐ Gazebo/summerhouse
☐ Greenhouse
☐ Ice house
☐ Kitchen
☐ Kitchen with breezeway
☐ Office
☐ Original equipment/machine
☐ Other dwelling
☐ Privy
☐ Root cellar
☐ School
☐ Shed
☐ Silo
☐ Slave dwelling
☐ Smokehouse
☐ Stable
☐ Tenant dwelling
☐ Well/spring house
☐ Other:

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

(up to 4)
☐ Unknown
☒ N/A
[YARD SETTING]
☐ Casual/unplanned
☐ Designed plantings/planting
bed
☐ Designed drives/walks
☐ Designed fencing/walls
☐ Formal/geometric
☐ Informal/picturesque
☐ Terracing/contouring
[RURAL LANDSCAPE]
☐ Drainage/irrigation
☐ Fence/hedgerows
☐ Field systems
☐ Pasture
☐ Pecan/other groves/orchards
☐ Terracing/contouring
☐ Other:

NATIONAL REGISTER

ELIGIBILITY:

☐ Individual - field determined
☐ District - field determined
☐ contributing
☐ noncontributing
why:
☒ Not eligible
why: SIGNIFICANCE
☐ Other:

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

SMALL, ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH A SIDE GABLE ROOF. FACADE CONTAINS
FOUR BAYS, INCLUDING TWO SINGLE DOORS. A SHED ROOF EXTENSION PROTECTS
FROM THE LEFT SIDE. FAUX-BRICK ASPHALT SIDING.

Structure Number: 061 - 198 Survey Number: _____

Photograph Number: roll 4 negative 1-12

County Name: GENEVA

Section/Township/Range: _____ - _____ - _____

Historic Name: _____

UTM - EASTING: _____

NORTHING: _____

Common Name: _____

Quadrangle Sheet: GENEVA EAST

Tax Map Number: 34-18-09-24-1-13-3

Street Number: 721 Street Name: SOUTH COMMERCE ST.

Cross Street: _____

Town/nearest Community: GENEVA Zip Code: _____

Proximity To Town:

_____ Unknown _____ 1-5 miles _____ Building
_____ N/A _____ 5 or more miles _____ Object
☒ W/in town limits _____ Other: _____ Site
_____ W/in 1 mile _____ Structure

Type:

USE:

Historic

Current.

_____ Unknown
_____ Vacant/Not In Use
☒ ☒ Residence - non farm
_____ Residence - farm
_____ Multiple Residence
_____ Commercial
_____ Warehouse
_____ Post Office
_____ School
_____ Church
_____ Cemetery
_____ Recreation
_____ Landscape (park, garden)
_____ Agricultural outbuilding
_____ Animal facility
_____ Manufacturing facility
_____ Other Industrial
_____ Transportation-related
_____ Other:

STYLE GROUP:

Primary

Secondary

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
☒ ☒ No Style
_____ Federal
_____ Greek Revival
_____ Italianate
_____ Gothic Revival
_____ Queen Anne
_____ Stick/Eastlake
_____ Romanesque
_____ Renaissance
_____ Colonial Revival
_____ Classical Revival
_____ Tudor Revival
_____ Mediterranean/Spanish Rev
_____ Craftsman
_____ Moderne
_____ Art Deco
_____ International
_____ Other:

NON-RESIDENTIAL FORM:

_____ Unknown
[COMMERCIAL]
_____ Free standing - gable front
_____ Free standing - parapet front
_____ Free standing - flat roof
_____ One-part commercial block
_____ Two-part commercial block
_____ Other:

[RELIGIOUS]

_____ Front gable - no steeple
_____ Front gable - center steeple
_____ Front gable - side steeple
_____ Front gable central tower
_____ Front gable - side tower
_____ Front gable - twin tower
_____ Cross gable - tower in ell
_____ Rotunda
_____ Other:

MAIN ROOF CONFIGURATION:

_____ Unknown
[GABLE]
_____ Clipped gable
_____ Cross gable
☒ Front-orientated
_____ Multi-gables
_____ Side-oriented
_____ Spraddle
[HIP]
_____ Gable on hip
_____ Hip
_____ Hip with cross gables
_____ Hip w/ double front gables
_____ Hip w/ triple front gables
_____ Pyramidal
[Other Roof Configurations]
_____ Flat
_____ Gambrel
_____ Monitor
_____ Parapet Flat
_____ Shed
_____ Other:

ROOF MATERIAL:

_____ Asphalt
_____ Metal
☒ Composite (asbestos, fiber)
_____ Slate
_____ Tile

FEATURES: (UP TO 4)

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A

_____ Belfry
_____ Decorative dormer
_____ Decorative gable
_____ Dormer
_____ Steeple/Spire/Fletch
_____ Tower/Turret
_____ Other:

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL-ORIGINAL:

Primary

Secondary

☒ ☒ Unknown
[Wood]
_____ Plain weatherboard
_____ Beaded weatherboard
_____ Drop siding/Novelty board
_____ Flush board
_____ Board and Batten
[Brick]
_____ Common bond
_____ Flemish bond
_____ Mixed bond
_____ Veneer
_____ Undetermined bond

[Stone]

_____ Cut
_____ Rubble
[Stucco]
_____ Stucco

[Log]

_____ Full dovetail
_____ Half dovetail
_____ V-notch
_____ Diamond notch
_____ Square notch
_____ Saddle notch
_____ Log w/weatherboard

[Metal]

_____ Corrugated metal
_____ Sheet
_____ Aluminum siding

[Concrete]

_____ Concrete/cinder block
_____ Reinforced concrete
_____ Other:

[Synthetics]

☒ ☒ Vinyl siding
_____ Plastic
_____ Fiberglass
_____ Composite

[Asbestos]

_____ Asbestos
[Asphalt]

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: _____

1930 CA.

COMMON RESIDENTIAL FORM:

_____ Unknown
☒ Bungalow
_____ Coastal Cottage
_____ Creole Cottage
_____ Dogtrot
_____ Dogtrot - enclosed
_____ Double pen
_____ Early 19th cent. vernacular
_____ Early 20th cent. vernacular
_____ Extended I-House
_____ Foursquare
_____ I-House
_____ I-House with ell
_____ L-cottage
_____ Late 19th cent. vernacular
_____ Mid 20th cent. vernacular
_____ Pyramidal roof
_____ Raised cottage
_____ Ranch
_____ Saddlebag
_____ Shotgun
_____ Single pen - rectangular
_____ Single pen - square
_____ Spraddle roof
_____ T-cottage
_____ Other:

OVERALL SHAPE: DEPTH:

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
_____ Irregular
☒ Rectangular
_____ Rectangular
_____ W/ell
_____ Square
_____ H-shaped
_____ L-shaped
_____ T-shaped
_____ U-shaped
_____ Other:

HEIGHT:

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
☒ 1 story
_____ 1½ story
_____ 2 story
_____ 2 ½ story
_____ Other:

___ Asphalt
[Other]

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL

REPLACEMENT:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Aluminum siding
___ Asbestos siding
___ Brick veneer
___ PermaStone
___ Similar to original
☒ Vinyl siding
___ Weatherboard
___ Other:

PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY:

☒ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Altered
___ Not original - contemporary
___ Not original but historic
___ Original
___ Reconstruction
___ Removed or fallen
___ Stoop
___ Other:

PRINCIPAL PORCH TYPE:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Attached
___ Inset/Loggia
☒ Recessed
___ Other:

FOUNDATION MATERIAL:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
☒ Brick
___ Stone
___ Poured concrete
___ Concrete block
___ Wood
___ Other:

FOUNDATION TYPE:

___ Continuous
☒ Piers
___ Piers with infill
___ Slab
___ Other:

CHIMNEY CONFIGURATION:

Number: 0
___ Exterior
___ Interior
___ Central
___ End
___ Other:

CHIMNEY MATERIALS:

(all that apply)
___ Stone
___ Brick
___ Concrete block
___ Poured concrete

WINDOW TYPE & MATERIAL:

Pane configuration: 4/4
(e.g. 6/6, 4/1, etc.)
___ Fixed
☒ Double hung
___ Casement
___ Other:
___ Wood
___ Metal

OUTBUILDINGS/SUPPORT:

(up to 6)

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Animal pens/shelter
___ Barn
___ Blacksmith
___ Cemetery
___ Cotton gin house
___ Crib
___ Delco generator
___ Fence/wall
___ Garage
___ Gazebo/summerhouse
___ Greenhouse
___ Ice house
___ Kitchen
___ Kitchen with breezeway
___ Office
___ Original equipment/machine
___ Other dwelling
___ Privy
___ Root cellar
___ School
☒ Shed
___ Silo
___ Slave dwelling
___ Smokehouse
___ Stable
___ Tenant dwelling
___ Well/spring house
___ Other:

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

(up to 4)

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ [YARD SETTING]
☒ Casual/unplanned
___ Designed plantings/planting bed
___ Designed drives/walks
___ Designed fencing/walls
___ Formal/geometric
___ Informal/picturesque
___ Terracing/contouring
___ [RURAL LANDSCAPE]
___ Drainage/irrigation
___ Fence/hedgerows
___ Field systems
___ Pasture
___ Pecan/other groves/orchards
___ Terracing/contouring
___ Other:

NATIONAL REGISTER

ELIGIBILITY:

___ Individual - field determined
___ District - field determined
___ contributing
___ noncontributing
why: _____
☒ Not eligible
why: SIGNIFICANCE
___ Other:

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH A FRONT GABLE ROOF. THE FACADE IS RECESSED
BEHIND THE MAIN ROOF GABLE TO FORM THE PORCH, SUPPORTED BY PAINTED,
UNFINISHED LOGS. THE HOUSE HAS BEEN ALTERED TO CREATE AN UPPER HALF-STORY,
WHILE FAUX BRICK ASPHALT SHEETING SURROUNDS THE CENTRAL DOOR.

Structure Number: 061 - 243 Survey Number: Photograph Number: roll 2 negative 4-9
County Name: GENEVA Section/Township/Range:
Historic Name: UTM - EASTING:
Common Name: NORTHING:
Street Number: 507 Street Name: WATER AVENUE
Cross Street:
Town/nearest Community: GENEVA Zip Code:
Quadrangle Sheet: GENEVA EAST
Tax Map Number: 34-18-A-21-7-5
Proximity To Town:
Type:
Building
Object
Site
Structure

USE:
Historic
Current
STYLE GROUP:
Primary
Secondary
Unknown
N/A
No Style
Federal
Greek Revival
Italianate
Gothic Revival
Queen Anne
Stick/Eastlake
Romanesque
Renaissance
Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Mediterranean/Spanish Rev
Craftsman
Moderne
Art Deco
International
Other:
NON-RESIDENTIAL FORM:
[COMMERCIAL]
Free standing - gable front
Free standing - parapet front
Free standing - flat roof
One-part commercial block
Two-part commercial block
Other:
[RELIGIOUS]
Front gable - no steeple
Front gable - center steeple
Front gable - side steeple
Front gable central tower
Front gable - side tower
Front gable - twin tower
Cross gable - tower in ell
Rotunda
Other:
EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL-
ORIGINAL:
Primary
Secondary
Unknown
[Wood]
Plain weatherboard
Beaded weatherboard
Drop siding/Novelty board
Flush board
Board and Batten
[Brick]
Common bond
Flemish bond
Mixed bond
Veneer
Undetermined bond
[Stone]
Cut
Rubble
[Stucco]
Stucco
[Log]
Full dovetail
Half dovetail
V-notch
Diamond notch
Square notch
Saddle notch
Log w/weatherboard
[Metal]
Corrugated metal
Sheet
Aluminum siding
[Concrete]
Concrete/cinder block
Reinforced concrete
Other:
[Synthetics]
Vinyl siding
Plastic
Fiberglass
Composite
[Asbestos]
Asbestos
[Asphalt]

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1940 ca.
COMMON RESIDENTIAL FORM:
Unknown
Bungalow
Coastal Cottage
Creole Cottage
Dogtrot
Dogtrot - enclosed
Double pen
Early 19th cent. vernacular
Early 20th cent. vernacular
Extended I-House
Foursquare
I-House
I-House with ell
L-cottage
Late 19th cent. vernacular
Mid 20th cent. vernacular
Pyramidal roof
Raised cottage
Ranch
Saddlebag
Shotgun
Single pen - rectangular
Single pen - square
Spraddle roof
T-cottage
Other:
OVERALL SHAPE:
DEPTH:
Unknown
N/A
1 room
2 rooms
3 or more
Other:
HEIGHT:
Unknown
N/A
1 story
1 1/2 story
2 story
2 1/2 story
Other:
ROOF MATERIAL:
Asphalt
Metal
Composite (asbestos, fiber)
Slate
Tile
FEATURES: (UP TO 4)
Unknown
N/A

___ Asphalt
___ [Other]

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL REPLACEMENT:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Aluminum siding
☒ Asbestos siding
___ Brick veneer
___ PermaStone
___ Similar to original
___ Vinyl siding
___ Weatherboard
___ Other:

PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY:

☒ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Altered
___ Not original - contemporary
___ Not original but historic
___ Original
___ Reconstruction
___ Removed or fallen
___ Stoop
___ Other:

PRINCIPAL PORCH TYPE:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
☒ Attached
___ Inset/Loggia
___ Recessed
___ Other:

FOUNDATION MATERIAL:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
☒ Brick
___ Stone
___ Poured concrete
___ Concrete block
___ Wood
___ Other:

FOUNDATION TYPE:

___ Continuous
☒ Piers
___ Piers with infill
___ Slab
___ Other:

CHIMNEY CONFIGURATION:

Number: 0
___ Exterior
___ Interior
___ Central
___ End
___ Other:

CHIMNEY MATERIALS:

(all that apply)
___ Stone
___ Brick
___ Concrete block
___ Poured concrete

WINDOW TYPE & MATERIAL:

Pane configuration: 1/1
(e.g. 6/6, 4/1, etc.)
___ Fixed
___ Double hung
___ Casement
___ Other:
___ Wood
___ Metal

OUTBUILDINGS/SUPPORT:

(up to 6)
☒ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ Animal pens/shelter
___ Barn
___ Blacksmith
___ Cemetery
___ Cotton gin house
___ Crib
___ Delco generator
___ Fence/wall
___ Garage
___ Gazebo/summerhouse
___ Greenhouse
___ Ice house
___ Kitchen
___ Kitchen with breezeway
___ Office
___ Original equipment/machine
___ Other dwelling
___ Privy
___ Root cellar
___ School
___ Shed
___ Silo
___ Slave dwelling
___ Smokehouse
___ Stable
___ Tenant dwelling
___ Well/spring house
___ Other:

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

(up to 4)
___ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ [YARD SETTING]
___ Casual/unplanned
___ Designed plantings/planting bed
___ Designed drives/walks
___ Designed fencing/walls
___ Formal/geometric
___ Informal/picturesque
___ Terracing/contouring
___ [RURAL LANDSCAPE]
___ Drainage/irrigation
___ Fence/hedgerows
___ Field systems
___ Pasture
___ Pecan/other groves/orchards
___ Terracing/contouring
___ Other:

NATIONAL REGISTER

ELIGIBILITY:

___ Individual - field determined
___ District - field determined
___ contributing
___ noncontributing
why: _____
☒ Not eligible
why: SIGNIFICANCE
___ Other:

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

SMALL ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH A FRONT GABLE ROOF. THE HOUSE ORIGINALLY HAD FOUR BAYS, INCLUDING TWO SINGLE DOORS; ONE OF THE DOORS HAS BEEN COVERED. THE SIDING, WINDOWS, AND DOOR HAVE BEEN REPLACED.

Structure Number: 061-244 Survey Number: _____
County Name: GENEVA
Historic Name: _____
Common Name: _____
Street Number: 609 Street Name: BORLAND STREET
Cross Street: _____
Town/nearest Community: GENEVA Zip Code: _____

Photograph Number: roll 2 negative 10-12
Section/Township/Range: _____
UTM - EASTING: _____
NORTHING: _____
Quadrangle Sheet: GENEVA EAST
Tax Map Number: 34-12-09-24-1-7-8
Proximity To Town: _____
Type: _____
Unknown 1-5 miles Building
N/A 5 or more miles Object
W/in town limits Other: Site
W/in 1 mile Structure

USE:
Historic
Current:
Unknown
Vacant/Not In Use
X Residence - non farm
Residence - farm
Multiple Residence
Commercial
Warehouse
Post Office
School
Church
Cemetery
Recreation
Landscape (park, garden)
Agricultural outbuilding
Animal facility
Manufacturing facility
Other Industrial
Transportation-related
Other:
STYLE GROUP:
Primary
Secondary
Unknown
N/A
X No Style
Federal
Greek Revival
Italianate
Gothic Revival
Queen Anne
Stick/Eastlake
Romanesque
Renaissance
Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Mediterranean/Spanish Rev
Craftsman
Moderne
Art Deco
International
Other:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1920 19.
COMMON RESIDENTIAL FORM:
Unknown
Bungalow
Coastal Cottage
Creole Cottage
Dogtrot
Dogtrot - enclosed
Double pen
Early 19th cent. vernacular
X Early 20th cent. vernacular
Extended I-House
Foursquare
I-House
I-House with ell
L-cottage
Late 19th cent. vernacular
Mid 20th cent. vernacular
Pyramidal roof
Raised cottage
Ranch
Saddlebag
Shotgun
Single pen - rectangular
Single pen - square
Spraddle roof
T-cottage
Other:
OVERALL SHAPE: DEPTH:
Unknown
N/A
Irregular
Rectangular
Rectangular
W/ell
Square
H-shaped
X L-shaped
T-shaped
U-shaped
Other:
Unknown
N/A
1 room
2 rooms
X 3 or more
Other:
HEIGHT:
Unknown
N/A
X 1 story
1 1/2 story
2 story
2 1/2 story
Other:

NON-RESIDENTIAL FORM:
Unknown
[COMMERCIAL]
Free standing - gable front
Free standing - parapet front
Free standing - flat roof
One-part commercial block
Two-part commercial block
Other:
[RELIGIOUS]
Front gable - no steeple
Front gable - center steeple
Front gable - side steeple
Front gable central tower
Front gable - side tower
Front gable - twin tower
Cross gable - tower in ell
Rotunda
Other:
MAIN ROOF CONFIGURATION:
Unknown
[GABLE]
Clipped gable
Cross gable
Front-orientated
Multi-gables
X Side-oriented
Spraddle
[HIP]
Gable on hip
Hip
Hip with cross gables
Hip w/ double front gables
Hip w/ triple front gables
Pyramidal
[Other Roof Configurations]
Flat
Gambrel
Monitor
Parapet Flat
Shed
Other:
ROOF MATERIAL:
Asphalt
Metal
X Composite (asbestos, fiber)
Slate
Tile
FEATURES: (UP TO 4)
Unknown
X N/A
Belfry
Decorative dormer
Decorative gable
Dormer
Steeple/Spire/Fletcher
Tower/Turret
Other:
EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL-
ORIGINAL:
Primary
Secondary
Unknown
[Wood]
X Plain weatherboard
Beaded weatherboard
Drop siding/Novelty board
Flush board
Board and Batten
[Brick]
Common bond
Flemish bond
Mixed bond
Veneer
Undetermined bond
[Stone]
Cut
Rubble
[Stucco]
Stucco
[Log]
Full dovetail
Half dovetail
V-notch
Diamond notch
Square notch
Saddle notch
Log w/weatherboard
[Metal]
Corrugated metal
Sheet
Aluminum siding
[Concrete]
Concrete/cinder block
Reinforced concrete
Other:
[Synthetics]
Vinyl siding
Plastic
Fiberglass
Composite
[Asbestos]
Asbestos
[Asphalt]

___ Asphalt
[Other] _____

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL

REPLACEMENT:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Aluminum siding
___ Asbestos siding
___ Brick veneer
___ PermaStone
___ Similar to original
___ Vinyl siding
___ Weatherboard
___ Other: _____

PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY:

☒ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Altered
___ Not original - contemporary
___ Not original but historic
___ Original
___ Reconstruction
___ Removed or fallen
___ Stoop
___ Other: _____

PRINCIPAL PORCH TYPE:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Attached
___ Inset/Loggia
☒ Recessed
___ Other: _____

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

FOUNDATION MATERIAL:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
☒ Brick
___ Stone
___ Poured concrete
___ Concrete block
___ Wood
___ Other: _____

FOUNDATION TYPE:

___ Continuous
☒ Piers
___ Piers with infill
___ Slab
___ Other: _____

CHIMNEY CONFIGURATION:

Number: 1
☒ Exterior
___ Interior
___ Central
___ End
___ Other: _____

CHIMNEY MATERIALS:

(all that apply)
___ Stone
☒ Brick
___ Concrete block
___ Poured concrete

WINDOW TYPE & MATERIAL:

Pane configuration: 6/6
(e.g. 6/6, 4/1, etc.)
___ Fixed
☒ Double hung
___ Casement
___ Other: _____
___ Wood
___ Metal

OUTBUILDINGS/SUPPORT:

(up to 6)

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ Animal pens/shelter
___ Barn
___ Blacksmith
___ Cemetery
___ Cotton gin house
___ Crib
___ Delco generator
___ Fence/wall
___ Garage
___ Gazebo/summerhouse
___ Greenhouse
___ Ice house
___ Kitchen
___ Kitchen with breezeway
___ Office
___ Original equipment/machine
___ Other dwelling
___ Privy
___ Root cellar
___ School
___ Shed
___ Silo
___ Slave dwelling
___ Smokehouse
___ Stable
___ Tenant dwelling
___ Well/spring house
___ Other: _____

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

(up to 4)

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ [YARD SETTING]
___ Casual/unplanned
___ Designed plantings/planting bed
___ Designed drives/walks
___ Designed fencing/walls
___ Formal/geometric
___ Informal/picturesque
___ Terracing/contouring
___ [RURAL LANDSCAPE]
___ Drainage/irrigation
___ Fence/hedgerows
___ Field systems
___ Pasture
___ Pecan/other groves/orchards
___ Terracing/contouring
___ Other: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER

ELIGIBILITY:

___ Individual - field determined
___ District - field determined
___ contributing
___ noncontributing
why: _____
☒ Not eligible
why: SIGNIFICANCE
___ Other: _____

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ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH A SIDE GABLE ROOF. A CROSS GABLE ONE-ROOM SECTION HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE FACADE. THE MAIN ROOF EXTENDS BEYOND THE FACADE TO FORM THE PORCH. MOST OF THE WINDOWS HAVE BEEN ~~BORDERS~~ BOARDED OVER.

Structure Number: 061 - 245 Survey Number: Photograph Number: roll 3 negative 4-12
County Name: GENEVA Section/Township/Range:
Historic Name: L+N RAILROAD BRIDGE UTM - EASTING:
Common Name: NORTHING:
Street Number: Street Name:
Cross Street: SOUTH COMMERCE ST.
Town/nearest Community: GENEVA Zip Code:
Quadrangle Sheet: GENEVA EAST
Tax Map Number:
Proximity To Town:
Type:
Building
Object
Site
Structure

USE:
Historic
Current.
Unknown
Vacant/Not In Use
Residence - non farm
Residence - farm
Multiple Residence
Commercial
Warehouse
Post Office
School
Church
Cemetery
Recreation
Landscape (park, garden)
Agricultural outbuilding
Animal facility
Manufacturing facility
Other Industrial
Transportation-related
Other:
BRIDGE
STYLE GROUP:
Primary
Secondary
Unknown
N/A
No Style
Federal
Greek Revival
Italianate
Gothic Revival
Queen Anne
Stick/Eastlake
Romanesque
Renaissance
Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Mediterranean/Spanish Rev
Craftsman
Moderne
Art Deco
International
Other:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1901
COMMON RESIDENTIAL FORM:
Unknown
Bungalow
Coastal Cottage
Creole Cottage
Dogtrot
Dogtrot - enclosed
Double pen
Early 19th cent. vernacular
Early 20th cent. vernacular
Extended I-House
Foursquare
I-House
I-House with ell
L-cottage
Late 19th cent. vernacular
Mid 20th cent. vernacular
Pyramidal roof
Raised cottage
Ranch
Saddlebag
Shotgun
Single pen - rectangular
Single pen - square
Spraddle roof
T-cottage
Other:
OVERALL SHAPE: DEPTH:
Unknown
N/A
Irregular
Rectangular
Rectangular
W/ell
Square
H-shaped
L-shaped
T-shaped
U-shaped
Other:
HEIGHT:
Unknown
N/A
1 story
1 1/2 story
2 story
2 1/2 story
Other:

NON-RESIDENTIAL FORM:
Unknown
[COMMERCIAL]
Free standing - gable front
Free standing - parapet front
Free standing - flat roof
One-part commercial block
Two-part commercial block
Other:
[RELIGIOUS]
Front gable - no steeple
Front gable - center steeple
Front gable - side steeple
Front gable central tower
Front gable - side tower
Front gable - twin tower
Cross gable - tower in ell
Rotunda
Other:
EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL-
ORIGINAL:
Primary
Secondary
Unknown
[Wood]
Plain weatherboard
Beaded weatherboard
Drop siding/Novelty board
Flush board
Board and Batten
[Brick]
Common bond
Flemish bond
Mixed bond
Veneer
Undetermined bond
[Stone]
Cut
Rubble
[Stucco]
Stucco
[Log]
Full dovetail
Half dovetail
V-notch
Diamond notch
Square notch
Saddle notch
Log w/weatherboard
[Metal]
Corrugated metal
Sheet
Aluminum siding
[Concrete]
Concrete/cinder block
Reinforced concrete
Other:
[Synthetics]
Vinyl siding
Plastic
Fiberglass
Composite
[Asbestos]
Asbestos
[Asphalt]
MAIN ROOF CONFIGURATION:
Unknown
[GABLE]
Clipped gable
Cross gable
Front-orientated
Multi-gables
Side-oriented
Spraddle
[HIP]
Gable on hip
Hip
Hip with cross gables
Hip w/ double front gables
Hip w/ triple front gables
Pyramidal
[Other Roof Configurations]
Flat
Gambrel
Monitor
Parapet Flat
Shed
Other:
ROOF MATERIAL:
Asphalt
Metal
Composite (asbestos, fiber)
Slate
Tile
FEATURES: (UP TO 4)
Unknown
N/A

___ Asphalt
___ [Other] _____

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL

REPLACEMENT:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Aluminum siding
___ Asbestos siding
___ Brick veneer
___ PermaStone
___ Similar to original
___ Vinyl siding
___ Weatherboard
___ Other: _____

PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Altered
___ Not original - contemporary
___ Not original but historic
___ Original
___ Reconstruction
___ Removed or fallen
___ Stoop
___ Other: _____

PRINCIPAL PORCH TYPE:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Attached
___ Inset/Loggia
___ Recessed
___ Other: _____

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

FOUNDATION MATERIAL:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Brick
___ Stone
___ Poured concrete
___ Concrete block
___ Wood
___ Other: _____

FOUNDATION TYPE:

___ Continuous
___ Piers
___ Piers with infill
___ Slab
___ Other: _____

CHIMNEY CONFIGURATION:

Number: _____
___ Exterior
___ Interior
___ Central
___ End
___ Other: _____

CHIMNEY MATERIALS:

(all that apply)
___ Stone
___ Brick
___ Concrete block
___ Poured concrete

WINDOW TYPE & MATERIAL:

Pane configuration: _____
(e.g. 6/6, 4/1, etc.)
___ Fixed
___ Double hung
___ Casement
___ Other: _____
___ Wood
___ Metal

OUTBUILDINGS/SUPPORT:

(up to 6)

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Animal pens/shelter
___ Barn
___ Blacksmith
___ Cemetery
___ Cotton gin house
___ Crib
___ Delco generator
___ Fence/wall
___ Garage
___ Gazebo/summerhouse
___ Greenhouse
___ Ice house
___ Kitchen
___ Kitchen with breezeway
___ Office
___ Original equipment/machine
___ Other dwelling
___ Privy
___ Root cellar
___ School
___ Shed
___ Silo
___ Slave dwelling
___ Smokehouse
___ Stable
___ Tenant dwelling
___ Well/spring house
___ Other: _____

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

(up to 4)

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ [YARD SETTING]
___ Casual/unplanned
___ Designed plantings/planting
bed
___ Designed drives/walks
___ Designed fencing/walls
___ Formal/geometric
___ Informal/picturesque
___ Terracing/contouring
___ [RURAL LANDSCAPE]
___ Drainage/irrigation
___ Fence/hedgerows
___ Field systems
___ Pasture
___ Pecan/other groves/orchards
___ Terracing/contouring
___ Other: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER

ELIGIBILITY:

___ Individual - field determined
___ District - field determined
___ contributing
___ noncontributing
why: _____
___ Not eligible
why: _____
___ Other: _____

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A LOW BRIDGE, WITH APPROXIMATELY EIGHT FOOT CLEARANCE. CONSTRUCTED OF
TIMBER, IT CARRIED THE L & N RAILROAD OVER COMMERCE STREET BETWEEN
BORLAND STREET AND WESTVILLE AVENUE. THE BRIDGE IS APPROXIMATELY
TEN FEET WIDE, WITH AN APPROXIMATELY THIRTY FOOT SPAN.

Structure Number: 061 - 246 Survey Number: _____

Photograph Number: roll 5 negative 1-6

County Name: GENEVA

Section/Township/Range: _____ - _____ - _____

Historic Name: _____

UTM - EASTING: _____
NORTHING: _____

Common Name: _____

Quadrangle Sheet: GENEVA EAST
Tax Map Number: 34-18-09-29-2-30-B

Street Number: _____ Street Name: EAST BRYANT AVENUE

Cross Street: SOUTH GREENWOOD

Town/nearest Community: GENEVA Zip Code: _____

Type: _____
Proximity To Town: _____
_____ Unknown _____ 1-5 miles _____ Building
_____ N/A _____ 5 or more miles _____ Object
☒ W/in town limits _____ Other: _____ Site
_____ W/in 1 mile _____ Structure

USE:

Historic

Current

_____ Unknown
☒ Vacant/Not In Use
☒ Residence - non farm
_____ Residence - farm
_____ Multiple Residence
_____ Commercial
_____ Warehouse
_____ Post Office
_____ School
_____ Church
_____ Cemetery
_____ Recreation
_____ Landscape (park, garden)
_____ Agricultural outbuilding
_____ Animal facility
_____ Manufacturing facility
_____ Other Industrial
_____ Transportation-related
_____ Other:

STYLE GROUP:

Primary

Secondary

_____ Unknown
_____ N/A
☒ ☒ No Style
_____ Federal
_____ Greek Revival
_____ Italianate
_____ Gothic Revival
_____ Queen Anne
_____ Stick/Eastlake
_____ Romanesque
_____ Renaissance
_____ Colonial Revival
_____ Classical Revival
_____ Tudor Revival
_____ Mediterranean/Spanish Rev
_____ Craftsman
_____ Moderne
_____ Art Deco
_____ International
_____ Other:

NON-RESIDENTIAL FORM:

_____ Unknown
[COMMERCIAL]
_____ Free standing - gable front
_____ Free standing - parapet front
_____ Free standing - flat roof
_____ One-part commercial block
_____ Two-part commercial block
_____ Other:

[RELIGIOUS]

_____ Front gable - no steeple
_____ Front gable - center steeple
_____ Front gable - side steeple
_____ Front gable central tower
_____ Front gable - side tower
_____ Front gable - twin tower
_____ Cross gable - tower in ell
_____ Rotunda
_____ Other:

MAIN ROOF CONFIGURATION:

_____ Unknown
[GABLE]
_____ Clipped gable
_____ Cross gable
_____ Front-orientated
_____ Multi-gables
☒ Side-oriented
_____ Spraddle
[HIP]
_____ Gable on hip
_____ Hip
_____ Hip with cross gables
_____ Hip w/ double front gables
_____ Hip w/ triple front gables
_____ Pyramidal

[Other Roof Configurations]

_____ Flat
_____ Gambrel
_____ Monitor
_____ Parapet Flat
_____ Shed
_____ Other:

ROOF MATERIAL:

_____ Asphalt
☒ Metal
_____ Composite (asbestos, fiber)
_____ Slate
_____ Tile

FEATURES: (UP TO 4)

_____ Unknown
☒ N/A

_____ Belfry
_____ Decorative dormer
_____ Decorative gable
_____ Dormer
_____ Steeple/Spire/Fletch
_____ Tower/Turret
_____ Other:

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL-ORIGINAL:

Primary

Secondary

_____ Unknown
[Wood]
_____ Plain weatherboard
_____ Beaded weatherboard
_____ Drop siding/Novelty board
_____ Flush board
☒ ☒ Board and Batten

[Brick]

_____ Common bond
_____ Flemish bond
_____ Mixed bond
_____ Veneer
_____ Undetermined bond

[Stone]

_____ Cut
_____ Rubble
[Stucco]
_____ Stucco

[Log]

_____ Full dovetail
_____ Half dovetail
_____ V-notch
_____ Diamond notch
_____ Square notch
_____ Saddle notch
_____ Log w/weatherboard

[Metal]

_____ Corrugated metal
_____ Sheet
_____ Aluminum siding

[Concrete]

_____ Concrete/cinder block
_____ Reinforced concrete
_____ Other:

[Synthetics]

_____ Vinyl siding
_____ Plastic
_____ Fiberglass
_____ Composite

[Asbestos]

_____ Asbestos
[Asphalt]

___ Asphalt
[Other] _____

**EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL
REPLACEMENT:**

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Aluminum siding
___ Asbestos siding
___ Brick veneer
___ PermaStone
___ Similar to original
___ Vinyl siding
___ Weatherboard
___ Other: _____

PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Altered
___ Not original - contemporary
___ Not original but historic
___ Original
___ Reconstruction
☒ Removed or fallen
___ Stoop
___ Other: _____

PRINCIPAL PORCH TYPE:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
☒ Attached
___ Inset/Loggia
___ Recessed
___ Other: _____

FOUNDATION MATERIAL:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Brick
___ Stone
___ Poured concrete
☒ Concrete block
___ Wood
___ Other: _____

FOUNDATION TYPE:

___ Continuous
☒ Piers
___ Piers with infill
___ Slab
___ Other: _____

CHIMNEY CONFIGURATION:

Number: 1
☒ Exterior
___ Interior
___ Central
___ End
___ Other: _____

CHIMNEY MATERIALS:

(all that apply)
___ Stone
☒ Brick
___ Concrete block
___ Poured concrete

WINDOW TYPE & MATERIAL:

Pane configuration: 4/4
(e.g. 6/6, 4/1, etc.)
___ Fixed
☒ Double hung
___ Casement
___ Other: _____
___ Wood
___ Metal

OUTBUILDINGS/SUPPORT:

(up to 6)

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
___ Animal pens/shelter
___ Barn
___ Blacksmith
___ Cemetery
___ Cotton gin house
___ Crib
___ Delco generator
___ Fence/wall
___ Garage
___ Gazebo/summerhouse
___ Greenhouse
___ Ice house
___ Kitchen
___ Kitchen with breezeway
___ Office
___ Original equipment/machine
___ Other dwelling
___ Privy
___ Root cellar
___ School
___ Shed
___ Silo
___ Slave dwelling
___ Smokehouse
___ Stable
___ Tenant dwelling
___ Well/spring house
___ Other: _____

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

(up to 4)

___ Unknown
☒ N/A
[YARD SETTING]
___ Casual/unplanned
___ Designed plantings/planting
bed
___ Designed drives/walks
___ Designed fencing/walls
___ Formal/geometric
___ Informal/picturesque
___ Terracing/contouring
[RURAL LANDSCAPE]
___ Drainage/irrigation
___ Fence/hedgerows
___ Field systems
___ Pasture
___ Pecan/other groves/orchards
___ Terracing/contouring
___ Other: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER

ELIGIBILITY:

___ Individual - field determined
___ District - field determined
___ contributing
___ noncontributing
why: _____
☒ Not eligible
why: SIGNIFICANCE
___ Other: _____

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

SMALL ONE STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH A SIDE GABLE ROOF. THE HOUSE IS CLAD IN
BOARD & BATTEN SIDING. THE HOUSE IS ABANDONED AND PARTIALLY DETERIORATED.

Structure Number: 061-247 Survey Number: _____

Photograph Number: roll 9 10 negative 1-12

County Name: GENEVA

Section/Township/Range: _____

Historic Name: GENEVA LEVEE

UTM - EASTING: _____

NORTHING: _____

Common Name: _____

Quadrangle Sheet: GENEVA EAST, GENEVA WEST

Street Number: _____ Street Name: _____

Tax Map Number: _____

Type: _____

Cross Street: _____

Proximity To Town:

Unknown 1-5 miles Building
N/A 5 or more miles Object
X W/in town limits Other: Site
W/in 1 mile Structure

Town/nearest Community: GENEVA Zip Code: _____

USE:

Historic

Current.

Unknown
Vacant/Not In Use
Residence - non farm
Residence - farm
Multiple Residence
Commercial
Warehouse
Post Office
School
Church
Cemetery
Recreation
Landscape (park, garden)
Agricultural outbuilding
Animal facility
Manufacturing facility
Other Industrial
Transportation-related
Other:

LEVEE

STYLE GROUP:

Primary

Secondary

Unknown
N/A
No Style
Federal
Greek Revival
Italianate
Gothic Revival
Queen Anne
Stick/Eastlake
Romanesque
Renaissance
Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Mediterranean/Spanish Rev
Craftsman
Moderne
Art Deco
International
Other:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: _____

1938

COMMON RESIDENTIAL FORM:

Unknown
Bungalow
Coastal Cottage
Creole Cottage
Dogtrot
Dogtrot - enclosed
Double pen
Early 19th cent. vernacular
Early 20th cent. vernacular
Extended I-House
Foursquare
I-House
I-House with ell
L-cottage
Late 19th cent. vernacular
Mid 20th cent. vernacular
Pyramidal roof
Raised cottage
Ranch
Saddlebag
Shotgun
Single pen - rectangular
Single pen - square
Spraddle roof
T-cottage
Other:

OVERALL SHAPE: DEPTH:

Unknown
N/A
Irregular
Rectangular
Rectangular
W/ell
Square
H-shaped
L-shaped
T-shaped
U-shaped
Other

HEIGHT:

Unknown
N/A
1 story
1 1/2 story
2 story
2 1/2 story
Other:

NON-RESIDENTIAL FORM:

Unknown
[COMMERCIAL]
Free standing - gable front
Free standing - parapet front
Free standing - flat roof
One-part commercial block
Two-part commercial block
Other:
[RELIGIOUS]
Front gable - no steeple
Front gable - center steeple
Front gable - side steeple
Front gable central tower
Front gable - side tower
Front gable - twin tower
Cross gable - tower in ell
Rotunda
Other:

MAIN ROOF CONFIGURATION:

Unknown
[GABLE]
Clipped gable
Cross gable
Front-orientated
Multi-gables
Side-orientated
Spraddle
[HIP]
Gable on hip
Hip
Hip with cross gables
Hip w/ double front gables
Hip w/ triple front gables
Pyramidal
[Other Roof Configurations]
Flat
Gambrel
Monitor
Parapet Flat
Shed
Other:

ROOF MATERIAL:

Asphalt
Metal
Composite (asbestos, fiber)
Slate
Tile

FEATURES: (UP TO 4)

Unknown
N/A

Belfry
Decorative dormer
Decorative gable
Dormer
Steeple/Spire/Fletch
Tower/Turret
Other:

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL- ORIGINAL:

Primary

Secondary

Unknown
[Wood]
Plain weatherboard
Beaded weatherboard
Drop siding/Novelty board
Flush board
Board and Batten
[Brick]
Common bond
Flemish bond
Mixed bond
Veneer
Undetermined bond

[Stone]

Cut

Rubble

[Stucco]

Stucco

[Log]

Full dovetail
Half dovetail
V-notch
Diamond notch
Square notch
Saddle notch
Log w/weatherboard

[Metal]

Corrugated metal
Sheet
Aluminum siding

[Concrete]

Concrete/cinder block
Reinforced concrete
Other:

[Synthetics]

Vinyl siding
Plastic
Fiberglass
Composite

[Asbestos]

Asbestos
[Asphalt]

___ Asphalt
___ [Other]

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL

REPLACEMENT:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Aluminum siding
___ Asbestos siding
___ Brick veneer
___ PermaStone
___ Similar to original
___ Vinyl siding
___ Weatherboard
___ Other:

PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Altered
___ Not original - contemporary
___ Not original but historic
___ Original
___ Reconstruction
___ Removed or fallen
___ Stoop
___ Other:

PRINCIPAL PORCH TYPE:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Attached
___ Inset/Loggia
___ Recessed
___ Other:

FOUNDATION MATERIAL:

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Brick
___ Stone
___ Poured concrete
___ Concrete block
___ Wood
___ Other:

FOUNDATION TYPE:

___ Continuous
___ Piers
___ Piers with infill
___ Slab
___ Other:

CHIMNEY CONFIGURATION:

Number: ___
___ Exterior
___ Interior
___ Central
___ End
___ Other:

CHIMNEY MATERIALS:

(all that apply)
___ Stone
___ Brick
___ Concrete block
___ Poured concrete

WINDOW TYPE & MATERIAL:

Pane configuration: ___
(e.g. 6/6, 4/1, etc.)
___ Fixed
___ Double hung
___ Casement
___ Other:
___ Wood
___ Metal

OUTBUILDINGS/SUPPORT:

(up to 6)

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ Animal pens/shelter
___ Barn
___ Blacksmith
___ Cemetery
___ Cotton gin house
___ Crib
___ Delco generator
___ Fence/wall
___ Garage
___ Gazebo/summerhouse
___ Greenhouse
___ Ice house
___ Kitchen
___ Kitchen with breezeway
___ Office
___ Original equipment/machine
___ Other dwelling
___ Privy
___ Root cellar
___ School
___ Shed
___ Silo
___ Slave dwelling
___ Smokehouse
___ Stable
___ Tenant dwelling
___ Well/spring house
___ Other:

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

(up to 4)

___ Unknown
___ N/A
___ [YARD SETTING]
___ Casual/unplanned
___ Designed plantings/planting
bed
___ Designed drives/walks
___ Designed fencing/walls
___ Formal/geometric
___ Informal/picturesque
___ Terracing/contouring
___ [RURAL LANDSCAPE]
___ Drainage/irrigation
___ Fence/hedgerows
___ Field systems
___ Pasture
___ Pecan/other groves/orchards
___ Terracing/contouring
___ Other:

NATIONAL REGISTER

ELIGIBILITY:

___ Individual - field determined
___ District - field determined
___ contributing
___ noncontributing
why: _____
___ Not eligible
why: _____
___ Other:

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ROUGHLY U-SHAPED EARTHEN LEVEE PARTIALLY SURROUNDING THE
TOWN OF GENEVA. APPROXIMATELY 3.2 MILES TOTAL LENGTH.